FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

10 DECEMBER 1984

End of Hijacking

Iranian security men arrested the four hijackers of the Kuwaiti airliner and released the remaining nine passengers after entering the aircraft disguised as service workers, IRNA announced late on 9 December. In the wake of the Iranian security operation, an Iranian Foreign Ministry official cited by Tehran radio stated that a military operation was not mounted earlier because: the Iranian authorities were trying to release the passengers through peaceful means; they wanted to tire out the hijackers, gain their trust, and gather information to make the operation a success; and they needed the necessary "political and propaganda atmosphere" to make losses in such an operation acceptable. The official reiterated Iran's critical view of Kuwait's conduct in the crisis, affirming that the Kuwaiti delegation to Tehran showed "indifference" toward the fate of the passengers and left Tehran "without any explanation" before the resolution of the hijacking. Iranian officials had earlier blamed Kuwait for refusing to respond to the hijackers' demands while at the same time refusing to sanction a military attack on the plane, according to the radio and IRNA.

For Kuwait's part, officials denied that their government had rejected a military solution and stressed Iran's responsiblity for deciding how to resolve the issue, according to Kuwait radio. Nevertheless, a Kuwaiti Government statement broadcast by the radio after the hijackers' surrender expressed Kuwait's gratitude to Iranian officials for successfully resolving the crisis.

Meanwhile, an Iranian official cited by IRNA rejected U.S. President Reagan's statement that Iran was in sympathy with the hijackers, asserting that such remarks do not merit analysis and show that the U.S. President has been provided with biased and incomplete information. Earlier, an Iranian statement carried by Tehran radio had accused the United States of endangering the lives of the passengers through its "propaganda" against Iran over the hijacking.

Gulf War

Iranian aircraft strafed a Kuwaiti merchant ship in the Gulf on 8 December, wrecking its engine room and injuring two seamen, the *GULF DAILY NEWS* reported. Citing a statement by the chairman of the ship's company, KUNA confirmed the attack, though it said the incident occurred on 9 December. Meanwhile, Iraq continued its attempts to blockade Khark Island by launching another attack on shipping in the area. A military spokesman cited by Baghdad radio stated that Iraqi planes scored accurate and effective hits on a large maritime target early on 9 December, and Bahraini maritime sources disclosed that a Bahamian-registered tanker was hit in an air attack south of Khark Island, according to AFP. Monitored Iranian sources have not mentioned any air attacks on shipping in the Gulf on 8 and 9 December.

In another development, the Iranian Ground Forces commander affirmed that Iran's armies have prepared themselves for the "crucial" offensive against the Iraqis, IRNA reported.

Lebanon

Al-Naqurah Talks — The Israeli-Lebanese military talks resumed in Al-Naqurah on 10 December, IDF radio announced. Earlier, Jerusalem radio noted that Israel regards the Christmas holiday as a "target date" after which it will reevaluate its policy if there is no significant development in the talks. At a meeting with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy the previous evening, Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres had stressed that Israel will take unilateral action in Lebanon unless real progress is made on security arrangements by Christmas, the radio said. Peres asked Murphy to convey this message "loud and clear" during his upcoming visits to Beirut and Damascus. A unilateral Israeli move would mean deployment of the IDF to a new line suitable to Israel, without making arrangements that would satisfy Lebanon as well and without fixing a date for further withdrawal to the international border, according to Israeli military sources cited by the radio.

Security Plan — Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt denied reports that he has agreed to the newly amended security plan for the coast, asserting in remarks broadcast by the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio that he has not approved and will not approve a security plan that aims to surround the Mountain and kill its inhabitants. The PSP supports the dispatch of the Army to the south, he maintained, but it will not allow the Army to deploy along the coastal road between Khaldah and the Al-Awwali River. The Druze leader stressed that the civil war is "regrettably" continuing.

Israel

An Israeli delegation will visit France this month to start detailed negotiations for the purchase of two nuclear reactors, AFP reported citing the energy and infrastructure minister. In remarks broadcast by the radio following his visit to Paris, Prime Minister Peres stressed that he was told explicitly by the French that they would sell no reactors possessing military potential.

In another development, Peres denied a *LE MONDE* report that he recently held a secret meeting in Israel with Jordan's King Husayn, the radio noted.

Syria

Relations With Jordan — Reacting to *LE MONDE*'s report that King Husayn recently met with Israeli Prime Minister Peres, Syria's *AL-THAWRAH* linked the convocation of the "divisionist" PNC session in Amman with the alleged Husayn-Peres meeting, asserting that Yasir 'Arafat and his followers held their PNC session in accordance with a joint Israeli-Jordanian

plot to liquidate the Palestinian cause, according to Damascus radio.

Despite its continued criticism of King Husayn's political stand, Syria sent an oil delegation to Amman on 8 December which will visit Jordanian oil exploration sites and exchange information with Jordanian experts, according to Amman's *SAWT AL-SHA'B*.

Relations With USSR — Syria and the Soviet Union signed an agreement on 8 December for the installation of an "intersputnik space communications ground station" in Syria, SANA reported.

PLO

Asked about the PLO's "new plan" following the PNC meeting in Amman, Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat affirmed in an interview on Nouakchott radio, after his arrival in Mauritania, that there is an emphasis on further escalation of military action in both the occupied territories and southern Lebanon.

King Fahd Interview

Saudi Arabia prefers to defer convening the Arab summit until there is a more favorable Arab climate, King Fahd declared in a press interview broadcast on Riyadh radio. Asked about proposed amendments to the Arab League Charter, the king said that if a review of the Arab League situation indicates that it could be improved by such action, Saudi Arabia would support it. After a query about Gulf military industrialization, he stressed that there will be coordination in developing production and meeting each country's needs in order to minimize imports. Earlier in the interview, he noted that Saudi Arabia has begun to export its grain surplus and part of its steel production.

Maghreb Affairs

A Moroccan parliamentary delegation arrived in Tripoli for a visit under the purview of the Arab-African union treaty, JANA reported.

Meanwhile, an SDAR communique cited by Algiers radio announced that 24 Moroccan soldiers were killed in attacks on 22 November and 6 December during the SDAR's Great Maghreb offensive.

Sudan

President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri arrived in the PRC for a 5-day state visit, XINHUA reported.

Pakistan, DRA Border Incidents

Pakistani Armed Forces had to use antiaircraft guns against DRA planes that made attacks on 1 December, Karachi's *MASHRIQ* reported. While Pakistan is able to stop such violations, it prefers that no cross-border incidents occur, and it is doing all it can to find a peaceful political solution, the paper pointed out. However, according to Karachi radio, DRA air attacks were also carried out on 26 and 28 November and on 6 December, which drew strong protests from Pakistan to the DRA. Meanwhile, a Pakistani spokesman denied DRA charges of border violations and reiterated Pakistan's policy of not serving as a conduit forsupplying arms to the Afghan mujahidin, the radio added. As for the DRA, its Foreign Ministry rejected the Pakistani charges of airspace violations on 26 November and 1 December, according to Kabul radio.

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'Arafat Returns to Tunis; To Meet Craxi

JN071649 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1619 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] arrived at the Palestinian leadership headquarters in Tunis last night following a tour of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Iraq. Abu 'Ammar briefed the leaders of these fraternal Arab countries on the results of the 17th session of the PNC, which was held recently in Amman.

Earlier, Abu 'Ammar had left Baghdad for Tunis at the end of his Arab tour. He is expected to meet with Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, who arrived in Tunis, yesterday on a [words indistinct] visit. It is to be noted that Italy will assume the EEC presidency at the beginning of next year.

KUNA: 'Arafat Message Condemns Hijacking

LD081213 Kuwait KUNA in English 1102 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Kuwait, Dec 8 (KUNA) — H.H. the Crown Prince and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Sabah Saturday received a message from the PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat condemning the hijacking of the Kuwaiti airliner and detention of its innocent passengers. In his message to H.H. the crown prince and premier, the PLO leader affirmed the solidarity of the Palestinian revolution with the government and people of Kuwait and the organization's full support for any measures taken or will be taken in this connection. [sentence as received]

'Arafat Sends Message to Kuwaiti Prime Minister

JN091656 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has sent a message to Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah, Kuwaiti heir apparent and prime minister. The message deals with recent developments in the Palestinian, Arab, and international arenas.

'Arafat Says PLO Rejects Resolution 242

JN091818 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1710 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has explained that the PNC rejected UN Security Council 242 when it announced its support for an international peace conference on the Middle East crisis on the basis of the Arab Fes summit resolutions. Thus, the PNC has given a clear reply to King Husayn's proposals.

In an interview to be published in the next issue of *KULL AL-'ARAB* magazine, Yasir 'Arafat stressed that the PLO rejects UN Security Council Resolution 242, even if it is amended, and that the PLO insists that another resolution be issued which recognizes the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. In the speech he delivered at the 17th PNC session in Amman, King Husayn had called on the PLO to jointly work with Jordan in order to attain a peaceful solution on the basis of UN Security Council Resolution 242.

'Arafat said that the recent PNC session has contributed to the escalation of Palestinian resistance against the U.S.-Israeli conspiracy aimed at establishing sectarian entities in the Middle East, and that President Husni Mubarak's recent stands have shown that Egypt wishes to free itself from the Camp David accords. In reply to a question on the PLO's current option, 'Arafat stressed that the Arabs are dutybound not to give up the military option.

'Arafat on Syrian-Backed Terrorism, Jordan Ties

JN080900 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0650 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Dec (INA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has accused the Syrian regime of arranging assassination attempts and explosions against Arab figures and institutions abroad. In an interview with *AL-JUMHURIYAH* published today, 'Arafat said that the assassination of the Jordanian diplomat in Bucharest and the explosions in Iraqi Embassy cars in Athens are part of a Syrian-supervised scheme which is being implemented under various names. 'Arafat added that the Syrian regime's organs pursue Palestinian revolution forces in various places in the service of objectives and interests that conflict with the Arab nation's will and the Palestinian people's aspirations in regaining their rights.

On Palestinian moves in the post-PNC stage, 'Arafat said that Palestinian moves will focus on escalating armed struggle in the occupied Arab territories, mobilizing the Arabs to confront the dangers engulfing the nation, strengthening PLO relations with socialist and Islamic countries, and promoting cooperation with African and Asian national liberation movements.

'Arafat reiterated the PLO's commitment to the establishment of unique relations with Jordan, stressing that the recent PNC session adopted a resolution defining the dimensions of a Jordanian-Palestinian confederal union.

On his talks with President Saddam Husayn during his visit to Baghdad late last week, 'Arafat said that these talks completed previous contacts aimed at consolidating the Arab stand which is committed to the nation's causes, and enhancing the unity of Arab forces against imperialist and Zionist schemes.

Palestinian Sources on Jordanian Diplomat's Death

GF090814 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 7 Dec 84 p 14

[Excerpt] Informed Palestinian sources have told *AL-WATAN* in a telephone conversation that the report which some international news agencies have carried on the allegation by an unknown spokesman that the "Black September" organization is responsible for the assassination of the Jordanian diplomat, 'Azmi al-Mufti, [in Bucharest], aims to create confusion among public opinion. The sources added that this allegation is a mere fabrication, and emphasized that Arab and international public opinion know the truth behind the spreading of such allegations,

which is to harm the Palestinian national struggle, particularly at this critical stage which the PLO leadership is going through in particular, and the progress of Palestinian struggle in general.

In conclusion, the sources told *AL-WATAN*: It goes without saying that the Palestinians' struggle does not pass through this capital or any other international and friendly capitals, and the true arena of struggle is clear to all strugglers.

PLO's Al-Surani Denounces Hijacking, Terrorism

JN081757 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Brother Jamal al-Surani, secretary of the PLO Executive Committee, has said that the PLO Executive Committee will meet in Tunis in the middle of this month under Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] in order to discuss a number of important issues. He said that among these issues is intensifying the dialogue between the PLO and Jordan.

Commenting on the hijacked Kuwaiti airliner and the assassination of the Jordanian diplomat, Brother Jamal al-Surani said: These actions are denounced. This is not my personal opinion; this is a policy toward which the PLO is committed. He added that terrorism in the region will not end so long as there is Arab estrangement. He warned of Arab preoccupation with side issues, rather than with the major and basic objective for which we are all working.

PNC Members, Palestinian Unions Denounce Hijacking

GF090904 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] Members of the PNC who are currently in Kuwait have denounced the hijacking incident of the Kuwaiti aircraft which is at Tehran's Mehrabad Airport. This was stated in a message which they issued following a meeting at the PLO office in Kuwait yesterday and which was carried by KUNA.

KUNA said that the Palestinian popular unions have sent a cable to Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah, heir apparent and prime minister, strictly denouncing the hijacking incident of the Kuwaiti aircraft. They also sent a similar cable to the chairman and members of the National Assembly. The unions appealed to the Iranian officials and international organizations to do their best and act with extreme seriousness in order to put an end to the hijacking incident.

WAKH: Salah Khalaf on Husayn's Peace Plan

GF071210 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0958 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 7 Dec (WAKH) — Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, member of the Fatah Central Committee, said that the international conference which King Husayn of Jordan called for as a framework for resolving the Middle East crisis during the PNC meetings held recently in Amman must be unconditional. He pointed out that the PLO adheres to its political programs, the Arab peace plan approved at the Fes summit conference, and any international initiative which emphasizes the national rights of the Palestinian people.

In an interview with the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD*, published today, Abu Iyad pointed out that the assignment by the PNC of the Jordanian king's plan to the PLO Executive Committee was not so much an evasion as a desire to study the issue thoroughly and objectively. Abu Iyad pointed out that it is difficult for the PNC to discuss such an issue whereas it is possible for the PLO Executive Committee to discuss it quietly with groups and Palestinian personalities in order to see if an accord can be reached and what international society may accept or refuse.

Abu Iyad said that the Palestinian leadership will meet in December to decide the broad lines of what part of the Jordanian plan it can accept. He said that following this meeting a Jordanian-Palestinian meeting is scheduled to formulate joint action in the future.

On the expected practical steps with regard to achieving national Palestinian unity, Salah Khalaf said that the PLO Executive Committee has issued a resolution to form a national unity committee for renewing the dialogue. He emphasized that the aim is to bring Fatah and the Palestinian Democratic Alliance together and to leave the door open for all who desire to discuss national unity. He pointed out that the PLO Executive Committee left vacant seats for the other factions.

On the expected Palestinian move toward Cairo, Abu Iyad said: We have not decided on the nature of this move. We will meet and lay down its broad lines to reconcile principles with flexible moves so that we will not be attacked and that going to Egypt will not be misconstrued as a recognition of or connection with Camp David. He reiterated the PLO's rejection of the Camp David accords, pointing out at the same time that Egypt is a difficult condition.

He expressed the hope that the Iraq-Iran war will end so that Iraq and Iran will contribute to the efforts to resolve the Palestinian issue. He also expressed the hope of the realization of effective Arab solidarity capable of regaining Arab rights.

PLO Delegation To Visit Syria for Reconciliation

PM071101 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 6 Dec 84 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "Bishop Khuri Tells *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT*: A Palestinian Reconciliation Delegation To Visit Syria"]

[Excerpt] London — New PLO Executive Committee Member Bishop Iliya Khuri has announced that he is preparing to lead a Palestinian reconciliation delegation to Damascus to mend Palestinian-Syrian relations and resolve outstanding differences. In a statement to *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* before his departure for Amman yesterday, Bishop Khuri said that Syria is one of the main confrontation states facing the Israeli enemy, that it is a natural ally of the Palestinian people, and that it would be wrong to leave the Current PLO-Syrian dispute unresolved.

Bishop Khuri, it should be recalled, did not attend the recent PNC meetings held in the Jordanian capital. He was elected as PLO Executive Committee member while receiving medical treatment in London and after 'Arafat contacted him by telephone from Amman. Bishop Khuri is highly appreciated and respected in Palestinian circles because of his patriotic stands which led to his deportation from the occupied territory in 1969.

Bishop Khuri stressed that the problem at present is not so much one of reforming the PLO institutions as it is of preserving and ensuring the continuity of the organization in the present circumstances. He expressed hope that his reconciliation efforts will get the desired response from the Syrian officials.

Palestinian sources believe that the Palestinian dialogue and reconciliation delegation which is likely to begin its work in the next few days is expected to include a number of independent members of the PLO Executive Committee such as Bishop Khuri, Fahd al-Qawasimah, and Muhammad Milhim. These sources do not rule out the possibility that PNC Speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih will also join the delegation.

According to the same sources, the delegation will hold several meetings with the leaders of the organizations of the National Alliance and the Democratic Alliance in addition to Syrian officials.It is still not known what attitude Syria will take toward the delegation and whether it will welcome it or not.

PLO Executive Committee To Meet 'End of December'

GF081805 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] The PLO Executive Committee will hold a series of meetings in Tunis before the end of December to delegate responsibilities to the committee's members and to consult on the stages of rebuilding the PLO institutions with the participation of PNC committees.

Salah Khalaf Views PLO's Internal, External Ties

PM100705 London NEW STATESMAN in English 7 Dec 84 pp 18-19

[Interview with PLO leader Salah Khalaf by Scott MacLeod: "The PLO's New Diplomacy"]

[Text] Amman — Salah Khalaf seems as enduring as the land. In the long struggle over Palestine, the Arabs have often fought each other. The most recent warfare within the PLO threatened to sweep away Yasir 'Arafat himself. But Salah Khalaf, known as Abu Iyad, has remained the bedrock of the Palestinian guerrilla movement, the imperturbable senior statesman. His speech to the 17th PNC in Amman last week produced an ovation. Much of the 8-day PNC session was televised by Jordan television, whose signal reaches 2.5 million Palestinians (more than half the total) in Jordan and the Israeli-occupied territories.

Though long regarded as a leftist hardliner, Khalaf has in fact always been a populist, like 'Arafat himself. He commands respect in the refugee camps as well as in commando barracks. Khalaf and 'Arafat were leaders of the Palestinian students' union at Cairo University in 1952, and together clandestinely formed Fatah, which became the core of the Palestinian resistance movement and by far the largest of the eight guerrilla organisations within the PLO.

Khalaf's presence at the Amman PNC marked a breakthrough in his personal relations with Jordan, where he had not been since the 1970-71 PLO uprising which ended with King Husayn driving out the feyadeen to Lebanon. As director of the security branch, Khalaf had been linked by some to the "Black September" terrorist group which emerged after that bitter Jordan experience.

I talked to Khalaf, chain-smoking Rothmans, at his hotel suite just before he left Amman after the PNC. He replied to questions with bluntness and without hesitation — elaborating on 'Arafat's mistakes, the PLO's defiance against Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and the prospects for peace with Israel. It contrasted with the spectacle of 'Arafat's rambling ambiguity at his midnight press conference.

The Palestinian parliament-in-exile was widely reported as giving a "vote of confidence" to 'Arafat. Khalaf made clear, however, that the Fatah leadership will not tolerate 'Arafat's tendency to Lone Ranger diplomacy. If the PNC granted the PLO room for pursuing diplomatic initiatives, Khalaf said, this was to a collective PLO leadership and not to 'Arafat alone. "If any one of us in the Fatah Central Council, for example myself, had not wanted the PNC to be held, it would not have been held," Khalaf said. "The one who knows this most is Abu 'Ammar ('Arafat's nom de guerre). In reality 'Arafat knows that he cannot proceed on his own."

It was the issue of collective leadership that was raised by Colonel Sa'id Musa, the Fatah commander in the Al-Biqa' valley, when he began the uprising against 'Arafat in May 1983. The rebels, known as the National Alliance, were then in effect excommunicated by the PNC.

Musa's complaints were gaining ground within the PLO a year ago, after 'Arafat unilaterally decided to visit Egyptian President Husni Mubarak after the rebels had, with Syrian support, driven him and his loyalists out of Tripoli. His was a blatant violation of the Arab League boycott of Egypt for having signed the Camp David peace argument with Israel. In January, the Fatah's Central Council voted 10-1 to censure 'Arafat. "Our reaction was related to the organisational mistake, rather than the political mistake. We expressed our opposition and we considered that in doing so we had taken 'Arafat to task," Khalaf said.

Indeed, for the PNC, the 'Arafat visit to Cairo was not a political mistake at all. The previous 16th PNC meeting in Algiers 21 months ago infuriated President Mubarak by implying that the PLO would support underground groups attempting to destabilise his regime. The Amman PNC, dominated by 'Arafat, Khalaf and other Fatah mainstreamers, stressed the need to "strengthen PLO-Egyptian relations."

"It has been seven years since Camp David. We have poured invective on Egypt and yet we have not changed anything. We

contributed directly or indirectly to deepening the rift between the Arabs and Egypt — and Egypt became isolated. It is time to be objective. This is not the way to eradicate Camp David," said Khalaf. (The PLO is now interested in opening offices in Cairo.)

The changed PLO position on Egypt coincided with King Husayn's own restoration of diplomatic ties with Cairo — a decision that involved breaking Arab ranks. The PLO's response to Husayn's opening address at the PNC, a week before he went to Cairo for his first visit in seven years, sounded like the start of a Jordanian-Egyptian-PLO effort to break the current deadlock in the Middle East.

Khalaf told the *NEW STATESMAN* that the PLO accepts Husayn's proposal for an international peace conference — proposed also by the Soviet Union but rejected by the Americans and Israelis. He also suggested that the PLO might be flexible on UN Resolution 242 (which Husayn wants the PLO to support) because it embodies the principle at least that Israel should return the occupied territories to the Palestinians in exchange for a peace treaty. (UN Resolution 242 of 22 November 1967 sought peace in the Middle East on the basis of the withdrawal of Israeli forces from occupied territories and the recognition of the right of Israel to live in peace with secure and recognised boundaries.)

"Jordan accepts (Resolution 242) and we don't," Khalaf commented. "But we reject it in a qualified way, not an absolute manner. This is because it does not satisfy our national rights, we will accept it. The right of self-determination is enough for us."

PLO relations with Syria continue to be poisonous, though the PNC called for determined efforts to reach a reconciliation. Khalaf insisted that the PLO will make no concessions to President al-Asad. "The Syrian stand must change," he said. "I imagine, unfortunately, that the battle with Syria will be a long one, unless there are developments that cause Syria to change its stand."

Khalaf confirmed that Fatah is earnestly seeking full rapprochement with the so-called Democratic Alliance, led by George Habash of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and Nayif Hawatimah of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine. The PNC left four seats vacant for them on the ruling PLO body, the 15-member Executive Committee. Khalaf suggested that Habash and Hawatimah might move their base of operations out of Damascus, the Syrian capital. "We have no quarrel with the Democratic Alliance. (The traditional left wing of the PLO remained neutral between the Fatah centrists and the Fatah rebels, though it agreed with some of the criticism of 'Arafat.) The ball is in their court. The Executive Committee has established a special committee for a dialogue with them. They can tell the Syrians: 'We gave you all you wanted by boycotting the PNC (in Amman), now permit us to participate in the Executive Committee.' Alternatively, they can totally get rid of the complication of their base (in Damascus)."

The PNC adopted a resolution vigorously denouncing "international terrorism." I asked Khalaf if this was meant to placate the United States and Britain. "This resolution was passed at previous PNCs. We are against terrorism, such as individual actions in Europe and abroad, hijacking planes and assassinations. We completely reject such actions. As for military operations against the Israelis in the occupied territories, we are for them."

Finally, on the supposed willingness of PLO moderates to accept a limited Palestinian state in a liberated West Bank and Gaza Strip, I asked Khalaf — as a co-founder of a movement dedicated to liberating all of historic Palestine — whether he could now accept, in his heart of hearts, a peaceful settlement with the "Zionists."

"In my heart, no. But with my mind yes. I believe the natural solution is the establishment of an independent Palestinian state on our national Palestinian soil. I have met with many Jews, including from the ruling political parties. I used to find that we would start out in disagreement, but end up with them convinced that there could not be a solution that will allow the Jewish conscience in the world to rest until Palestinians get their rights. Our maximum goal is not to 'recover' all of Palestine, but to have a democratic state in which Jews and Arabs will have equal rights."

Mubarak To Convey PLO Message to Washington

JN100655 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 10 Dec 84 p 1

[By Lamis K. Andoni, *JORDAN TIMES* staff reporter]

[Text] Amman — Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, who is expected to visit Washington soon, will convey a message from the PLO leadership to the United States President Ronald Reagan concerning Palestinian conditions to recognise Israel, according to well-informed sources.

The source Sunday told the *JORDAN TIMES* that the "written message" outlines two conditions which the PLO stipulates to recognise the state of Israel: first, Israeli and American recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, and second, Israeli acceptance of the principle of exchanging land for peace.

The sources did not disclose whether the message stipulates the establishment of an independent Palestinian state in the now occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip; nor did they elaborate on how and when the message was given to Mr Mubarak. However, the message is believed to be a clarification of the PLO's position on His Majesty King Husayn's call for the formation of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian political initiative based on the United Nations Resolution 242 which demands the withdrawal of Israeli troops from territories occupied in 1967 in return for peace with front line Arab states. Israel adopts a vague position on Resolution 242, having accepted it in 1967, while the PNC, the highest Palestinian legislative body, which concluded its work here last week, has reiterated the PLO's rejection of the resolution and referred the King's proposals for the new PLO Executive Committee to study.

PLO officials here did not confirm the information about the message but admitted that the PLO "which is being constantly pushed to give more political concessions and compromise its stance, has a keen interest in knowing what the U.S. is offering

in return." "We have actually directed the same question to the Jordanian and Egyptian governments," a senior PLO official said Sunday. The official, who denied any knowledge about the message, stressed that the PLO is not ready to compromise the right of the Palestinian people to statehood.

According to well-informed Palestinian sources, the PNC meeting in Amman was preceded by top level Egyptian-Palestinian contacts and consultations in which Egypt urged the PLO to endorse resolutions "which will enhance the peace process and not block it." The consultations, the Palestinian sources said, took place in Tunis and Egypt when Dr Usamah al-Baz, a senior adviser to Mr Mubarak, made a visit to Tunis a few days before the convening of the PNC, and during a secret visit to Cairo by a senior PLO official a week or two before setting the council. The PLO official, who is also a member of the Central Committee of Fatah, the mainstream Palestinian faction, was quoted by the sources as having responded to the Egyptian request with a question: "Has the U.S. anything to offer?"

The Americans, in their turn, are also believed to be interested in a clarification of the Palestinian position according to well informed diplomatic sources here. The U.S. is concerned about the seriousness of PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's pledge to carry on armed struggle against Israel and how this will fit into the new Palestinian tone of moderation. The diplomats express the view that an actual escalation of armed struggle will undermine American efforts to push the peace process forward. Mr 'Arafat was quoted by the QATARI NEWS AGENCY, in a dispatch from Tunis Saturday, as saying that "Palestine cannot be liberated without the gun."

It is difficult to predict whether such statements by Mr 'Arafat and other PLO officials are mere rhetoric or that the PLO will escalate military operations against Israel but according to PLO officials here, "armed resistance will be the only alternative for the Palestinians if the U.S. continues in its denial of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people despite the political flexibility that the PLO has been showing."

PLO officials, who deny any knowledge about a "written" Palestinian message to President Reagan, agree however, that "an affirmative response by the Americans will have positive implications on the future course of the PLO and Palestinian-Jordanian joint moves."

Palestinian Teachers Union Algiers Branch Condemned

LD100044 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] Abu 'Ammar, [Yasir 'Arafat] PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces yesterday evening met with representatives of the popular Palestinian unions and syndicates in Algeria at the headquarters of the General Secretariat of the General Union of Palestinian Engineers.

For 3 hours, Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar explained to the representatives of popular unions the developments on the Palestinian, Arab and international level and the circumstances which preceded the convening of the 17th session of the PNC, as well as the feverish attempts by the Zionist, imperialist and reactionary circles to prevent the convening of the PNC session.

Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar said that the will of the Palestinian people triumphed and the PNC session had been convened. The brother leader added: The masses of the Palestinian people who protected the PLO and defended the Palestinian legitimacy during the siege of Tripoli were able to protect the PLO and safeguard Palestinian legitimacy and the independent national Palestinian decisionmaking.

The masses of our Palestinian people inside and outside the occupied homeland turned their bodies into barriers which prevented the success of the conspiracy. The sons of our people paid with their pure and innocent blood a price for safeguarding the independence of Palestinian decisionmaking. For this reason, the PNC 17th session was called the session of the martyrs. Palestinian will has triumphed as has Palestinian independent decisionmaking.

Afterward, Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar, with his well-known frankness, answered the questions of those present, who affirmed at the end of the meeting their support for the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

They also handed to Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar a statement signed by the General Union of the Palestinian Jurists, the General Union of Palestinian Engineers, the General Union of Palestinian Students, the General Union of Palestinian Women and the General Union of Palestinian Writers and Journalists. The statement is as follows:

Revolutionary greetings to the Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar. The Palestinian popular actions in Algeria have met. They debated the recent stands of the Executive Committee of the Palestinian Teachers Union, Algiers branch, and after long discussion — which rose to the level of national responsibility — the unions which signed this statement decided that the Executive Committee of the Palestinian Teachers Union, Algiers branch, has deviated from the Palestinian national line and placed itself in a position hostile to the Palestinian people. As a result, the Palestinian popular unions in Algeria have decided to stop dealing with the Executive Committee of the Palestinian Teachers Union, Algiers branch, and to work for its overthrow by all the means. Long live the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Long live the popular unions, the basic foundations of the revolution. Glory and immortality to our blessed martyrs. A revolution until victory.

Arab League Official Views Middle East Issues

GF081619 Jeddah AL-MADINAH in Arabic 3 Dec 84 p 15

[Interview with 'Adnan 'Umran, Arab League assistant secretary general for international affairs, by *AL-MADINAH* correspondent Muhammad 'Ali al-Qulaybi in Tunis — date not given]

[Excerpts] Al-Qulaybi: What were the most prominent issues discussed during this meeting? How do you generally evaluate the meeting?

'Umran: The Madrid conference was very important because it included a large number of European and Arab parliamentarians who evaluated parliamentary cooperation between the 2 groups during the past 10 years in all political, cultural, and economic fields. The conference discussions were candid and constructive. Concentration was placed on cooperation in the political field. This led to a discussion of the major Arab issues, foremost of which are the Palestinian issue, the Middle East issue, and the Iraq-Iran war. The leaders of the Arab delegations presented their views on these issues. The leaders of the European delegations also presented their views.

Al-Qulaybi: How do you evaluate the usefulness of this conference? In other words, what can we expect from European parliamentarians?

'Umran: Any European parliamentarian who is elected in his constituency or province is a parliamentarian who is valuable and useful, vis-a-vis both his voters and in parliament, when these issues are raised both within the political parties to which they belong and inside parliament. Moreover, these parliamentarians can pose embarrassing questions to their governments. For this reason the Madrid dialogue with the European parliamentarians was useful and necessary. During this dialogue we did not merely clarify Arab views to the European side, but listened to the positions and ideas of the leaders of the European parliamentary delegations on Arab issues.

Al-Qulaybi: How do you classify the positions of the European parliamentarians on the Arab issues?

'Umran: The European parliamentarians are for the most part friends who feel great pain because they see that the just Arab causes are not dealt with from a position of supportive strength, but from a condition of weakness and supplication. These parliamentarians believe that causes do not triumph merely because they are just, but that they achieve a certain amount of success corresponding to the amount of strength which supports them. They are surprised and wonder why the Arabs avoid action in order to combine their efforts for peace with their intrinsic efforts, which are capable of putting an end to Israeli aggression in the first place, and liberating occupied Arab territories in the second place. They believe that Israel will not voluntarily withdraw one inch from Arab land.

KUNA Interviews Shaykh Yamani on OPEC Production

LD091211 Kuwait KUNA in English 0855 GMT 9 Dec 84

[By Shamel Khayri]

[Text] Kuwait, Dec 9 (KUNA) — Saudi Oil and Mineral Resources Minister Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani said the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) will not be able to restore its former oil production ceiling of 17.5 million barrels per day during the ministerial meeting in Geneva on December 19, and accused the oil consuming countries of causing such a situation.

At the same time, Yamani asserted that a preliminary agreement has been reached to readjust the prices differentials between the heavy and light crudes.

The Saudi minister told KUNA upon departure from here yesterday that the 13-OPEC ministers "were predicting an increase in oil prices at international markets late last November," however.

He added that this prediction "was based on the grounds that the oil consuming countries would not draw from their petroleum stockpiles more than they normally do."

He explained that "what happened is that those countries had withdrawn huge quantities of their stocks, a step that led to the deterioration of oil prices instead of increasing it."

The OPEC minister held an emergency consultative meeting in Geneva October 29 to prevent the deterioration of the oil benchmark of 29 dollars per barrel due to the sudden price reduction by Norway, (?Britain) and Nigeria which decided a price cutback by 1.35-2 dollars per barrel.

The OPEC ministerial conference decided to lower the production ceiling by 1.5 million barrels per day down to 16 million barrels per day only over this month and last month.

Sheikh Yamani declared that "OPEC will adhere to the benchmark and the current low production ceiling of 16 million barrels per day during the bi-annual ministerial meeting to be held in Geneva this month."

He pointed out "we have been pushed to that stand by the consuming states," and warned that "if those countries continued drawing huge quantities of their petroleum stockpiles until the next OPEC meeting, this would lead to acute shrinkage in their stocks, and will force many oil companies to resort to the spot markets to buy the oil they need."

"This situation will lead to more demand on oil at the spot market than what is offered, a situation which will in turn cause a sudden increase in oil prices," Sheikh Yamani said and stressed that "this is what we predict to take place following this month's OPEC meeting or early next year."

Sheikh Yamani and a number of oil ministers had expected a substantial increase in demands on OPEC oil to take place late last month or this month to reach 19.5-20 million barrels per day.

On whether the OPEC would face a real crisis in the second quarter of next year after the end of the winter season annd the subsequent decline in demand on OPEC oil, the Saudi minister said "if tne stockpiles of the oil consuming countries substantially shrank, the demand for OPEC oil in the next quarter of next year would not decline as usual but would remain balanced."

He pointed out however that "current OPEC production is between 16.4 and 16.5 million barrels per day," which is more than the agreed output ceiling reached by the OPEC.

On the results of the tripartite ministerial meeting assigned to study a re-evaluation of price differentials between different crudes, which met here Saturday headed by Yamani, the Saudi minister said "we have adopted a preliminary decision to readjust price differentials." He added though, that "this decision requires a simple economic study to be made before December 18 when the OPEC four-man ministerial monitoring committee convenes in Geneva under the chairmanship of the oil and mineral resources of the United Arab Emirates Dr Mani' ibn Sa'id al-Utaybah to [word indistinct] the final decision to be presented to the OPEC foreign ministers conference." for ratification.

The tripartite ministerial committee which groups in addition to Yamani both the oil ministers of the UAE and Libya, met here yesterday with the aim of readjusting the price differentials between the heavy and the light crudes, in a way that provides for a slight increase in the prices of the heavy oil compared with the prices of the light crude.

The committee is emanating from the latest OPEC emergency conference.

Sheikh Yamani did not elaborate on the change in price differentials proposed by the committee but said "the figures will be included in the economic study we will make."

Yamani, along with nine other Arab oil ministers, participated in the meeting of the ministerial council of the organization of Arab oil ministers, participated in the meeting of the ministerial council of the Organization of Arab Exporting countries (OPEC) which met here yesterday.

KUNA: Oapec Ministerial Council Conference Opens

LD081114 Kuwait KUNA in English 0821 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Kuwait, Dec 8 (KUNA) — The Ministerial Council of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) opened its bi-annual conference here Saturday to discuss an agenda which focuses on cooperation among member states in energy areas and budgetary issues.

The opening session was attended by OAPEC secretary general Dr. 'Ali 'Atiqah.

1985 Budget Reduced 10 Percent

GF081834 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1737 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Kuwait, 8 Dec (WAKH) — The meetings of the ministerial council of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries [OAPEC] were resumed in Kuwait this evening. During the morning session OAPEC ministers discussed the OAPEC draft budget and the 1985 budget of the judicial body and the Arab Petroleum Training Institute.

OAPEC sources have said that OAPEC's 1985 budget has been reduced by about 10 percent in comparison with the 1984 budget. OAPEC's 1985 budget is about 2.697 million Kuwaiti dinars, whereas the 1984 budget was 3 million dinars.

Algerian Project, Budgets Ratified

LD081945 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1750 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Kuwait, 8 Dec (KUNA) — The ten OAPEC petroleum ministers ended their meetings here today.

A press statement issued here today said that the ministers, after discussing the economic benefit ratified the dry dock project in Algeria; and the member-country governments are to inform the General Secretariat of the organization about their wish to contribute and the extent of their contribution to this project.

The statement added that the Council of Ministers ratified the organization's budget for 1985, which will be 2,697,000 Kuwaiti dinars, and also ratified the 1985 budgets for the judicial authority and the Arab Petroleum Institute for training.

The statement pointed out that the council was given a progress report on the study about the mutual dependence between the Arab countries and the EEC.

It added that the council was informed about a memorandum on the preparations for the third Arab energy conference, and looked into the joint study between the organizations and [word indistinct] institute about the Arab refining industry.

The statement announced that the Council decided to hold its meeting in Baghdad on 3 July 1985.

GULF AFFAIRS

2 Injured in Attack on Kuwaiti Ship

LD091525 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1453 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] Kuwait, 9 Dec (KUNA) — A Kuwaiti shipping company today announced that one of its ships was exposed today to a missile attack resulting in damage to the ship and injuries to two crew members.

Jasim al-Kulayib, chairman of the board of the International Kulayib Company, said that three missiles had hit the bridge and engine room of the Kuwaiti ship *Tariq* which was on its way from Al-Shariqah to Kuwait. He said that the crew of the ship was able to put out the resulting fire while 90 miles south of Bahrain, at coordinates 26.38 north and 51.51 south [as received] which has been the scene of attacks launched by Iranian aircraft against Kuwaiti and Saudi oil ships. He noted that rescue tugs steamed towards *Tariq* and began to tow the ship to the repair dock in Bahrain to assess the damage caused by the strafing and repair it. He said that the 1,150 ton-ship was empty when attacked.

Al-Kulayib stated that the *Tariq* is the second company ship to be attacked. He added that the 3,350-ton *Hamad al-Kulauib* suffered a similar attack in the Oman Gulf last June.

GULF DAILY NEWS on Ships Attacked in Gulf

GF100456 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 10 Dec 84 p 1

[By staff reporter]

[Text] The crew of a Kuwaiti cargo vessel blasted by Iranian fighter jets near the Shah Allum Shoals arrived in Bahrain last night. The eight-man Indian and Sri Lankan crew of the *Tariq* had been adrift for hours on board their vessel after it was attacked by two Iranian Phantoms on Saturday.

Two men were hurt in the attack in which three missiles hit the ship, wrecking its communications and engine room. Pieces of shrapnel in the back of one of the injured seamen were removed by members of a Dutch salvage team on board the *Smit Rangoon*, which had been scrambled after reports of an attack in the area. The seamen were later transferred to another salvage boat and ferried to Bahrain where they were expected to be joined today by the *Tariq*, which is being towed into port, salvage sources said.

Meanwhile, Iraq struck back yesterday with an Exocet attack on the supertanker *B.T. Investor* about 100 kilometres south of Khark Island. Salvage sources said the Bahamas-registered vessel was hit and "slightly damaged."

Reports in the Gulf last night suggested that an Iraqi claim of another strike south of Khark on the same day in which the *Minotaur* was hit may have been correct. An unidentified tanker was reported to be under tow and heading for the UAE.

AL-QABAS Raps Performance of GCC Radio

GF100836 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 8 Dec 84 p 13

[Article by Fahd al-'Ali: "The Cooperation Council Radio...in the Spotlight"]

[Excerpts] First, out of respect for principles of criticism and evaluation, let us thank Kuwait radio for its initiative in establishing the Cooperation Council Radio [Kuwait Voice of Cooperation Council] which began transmission operations at 0600 on 15 November and concluded at 2400 on 2 December.

We sincerely believe that the radio did not achieve its objectives. It only carried programming that any new radio could broadcast. Its mistake was in using what it called "live programming." The Cooperation Council Radio used live programming unnecessarily, and thus it committed broadcasting mistakes and exposed itself to the criticism, censure, and blame from those who know the role of the radio and understand it.

We are saddened that in recounting and observing what the Cooperation Council Radio did and listing the programs which it broadcast, we find that all of them were of unsound quality. None of them contained the perquisites of any successful radio. Out of our concern and love, we convey these views to the officials at the Ministry of Information and at Kuwait Radio to show the deviation which was caused by their hurried and arbitrary efforts. Thus their efforts in the Voice of the Cooperation Council were far weaker than the radio we had envisioned and had hoped would succeed, but which instead died at the hands of those who did not rear and nurture it properly. This is clear because the ordinary listener was able to discover very easily that the radio lacked planning and those who were charged of supervising it did not have a specific goal.

How can we explain the fact that the radio did not get to use, despite its Gulf color and name, preplanned Gulf items which were prepared by the Kuwait radio delegation which visited the GCC countries to record full interviews in these states? We heard and read about the delegation but in reality we did not hear any of those recordings. Where are the more than 100 hours of interviews which were made? Were they made and then forgotten; were they intended to be used as a factor of success for the idea of the Gulf radio? Does this not indicate that the planners of the radio did not possess the talent for planning, coordination, and preparation and consequently were confused by these items and their use and thus chose the shortest way, that is, live transmission, which does not have any broadcasting base?

The painful question is: Did Kuwait radio succeed in the experiment of a unified Gulf radio? Of course it did not succeed, but the question as put forth is unfair to Kuwait radio because this radio, with expertise, qualified people, and good programs, was not consulted in this experiment. Rather, some people who had good intentions conducted this experiment — people who had no experience in broadcasting and who considered the experiment of a unified radio a chance for them to enter the field of radio programming. However, the results were unfavorable.

BAHRAIN

Prime Minister Denounces Airliner Hijacking

GF091410 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1310 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] Manama, 9 Dec (WAKH) — Bahraini Prime Minister His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah has expressed the dismay and denunciation of the Bahraini amir, government, and people of the heinous crime committed of hijacking the Kuwaiti airliner in an attempt to undermine the region's stability and security through such acts of terror which has cost the lives of a number of innocent passengers.

In a statement after today's Cabinet session which was chaired by Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, Yusuf Ahmad al-Shirawi, minister of development and industry and acting minister of state for cabinet affairs, said: The Council of Ministers expressed compassion with the Kuwaiti government's decisive stand on the act of terror which has been disapproved by all countries and people. He said the council called for a firm stand against crimes of hijacking.

Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah called on Iran on 4 December, in a message through the Iranian charge d'affaires in Manama, to intensify efforts to release the innocent hostages of the Kuwaiti airliner and use the necessary measures to combat such acts, whatever their source or objective.

Amir Receives ROK President's Message

GF091315 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0910 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] Manama, 9 Dec (WAKH) — Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah today received a written message from ROK President Chon Tu-hwan on bilateral relations. The message was delivered by ROK Ambassador to Bahrain Song Hansong during his meeting with the amir of Bahrain today.

KUWAIT

Council of Ministers' Statement on End of Hijacking

LD092157 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 2141 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] In the name of God, the Merciful and the Compassionate: Kuwait — amir, government, and people — are pleased that the hijacking of the Kuwaiti airliner to Tehran has ended with the freeing of the hostages and the surrender of the hijackers to the Iranian authorities.

We express our thanks to the officials in the Islamic Republic of Iran and to all those people from the fraternal and friendly countries who participated in the efforts to attain this result and end the sufferings the hostages endured during an entire week. We would also like to express our thanks to all those who have expressed their kind feelings and sentiments in connection with this regrettable incident.

While we congratulate all those who survived, we would like to express our condolences to the families of those killed during the hijacking. We cannot but praise the high spirit with which the families of the hostages were distinguished, as well as our noble people since the beginning of the hijacking. We are full of hope that no people shall ever again witness such a painful experience.

Leaders Cable Thanks to Counterparts

LD101036 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Excerpts] His highness the amir of Kuwait this morning had a telephone conversation with his brother His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, monarch of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and thanked his majesty for his relentless efforts to have the passengers and the crew of the hijacked Kuwaiti aircraft released.

His Highness also sent cables of thanks to his brothers their majesties and highnesses the leaders of the countries of the GCC; to his brother His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad, president of the sister Syrian Arab Republic; and to His Excellency President 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in which he included his highness's gratitude and appreciation for the efforts exerted to have the passengers and the crew of the hijacked Kuwaiti aircraft released.

His Highness also sent a message to His Excellency President Ronald Reagan, President of the United States, in response to his message about the hijacking of the Kuwaiti aircraft.

The heir apparent and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah, has sent a cable to the prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, His Excellency Mir Hoseyn Musavi, expressing Kuwait's appreciation for the efforts and arrangements adopted by the Iranian authorities to ensure the safety of the passengers and the crew of the hijacked Kuwaiti aircraft.

SFRY's Djuranovic Arrives in Kuwait 8 Dec

LD081343 Kuwait KUNA in English 1240 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Kuwait, Dec 8 (KUNA) — Yugoslav President Veselin Djuranovic arrived in Kuwait Saturday afternoon for an official three-day visit at invitation from H.H. the amir. He was greeted at the airport by H.H. the amir; H.H. the Crown Prince and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Sabah; National Assembly speaker Muhammad Yusuf al-Adasani; and other senior state officials, in addition to members of the diplomatic corps in Kuwait including the Yugoslav ambassador.

Greeted by Amir, Prime Minister

LD082005 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1532 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 8 Dec (TANJUG) — Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, arrived today at the head of a Yugoslav delegation on a 3-day official visit to Kuwait. Along with the highest state honors, Djuranovic and the delegation were

welcomed and greeted by Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Jabir al-Sabah. The welcome was also attended by Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah, prime minister of Kuwait; several Kuwaiti ministers and other high-ranking officials; and Petar Kostic, the Yugoslav ambassador.

Djuranovic is accompanied on his visit to Kuwait by Raif Dizdarevic, Federal secretary for foreign affairs; Ljubomir Baban, member of the Federal Executive Council and vice chairman of the Yugoslav side of the joint committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation with Kuwait; Dusan Litvinovic, SFRY Presidency adviser for foreign policy issues; and other personalities.

The first talks between the two heads of state began immediately upon the Yugoslav delegation's arrival, but Djuranovic and the amir of Kuwait will have an extensive exchange of views tomorrow morning. As indicated by both sides, the talks will embrace a series of international issues, in particular the problems of the Gulf war and of the Mideast conflict, but there will also be a comprehensive analysis of bilateral cooperation as a whole. Since the visit has an explicit working character, it will, in addition to the Djuranovic-Jabir al-Ahmad dialogue, also include talks of the joint committee on economic and scientific-technical cooperation as well as contacts by other members of the delegation with Kuwaiti partners.

Holds Talks With Amir

LD091112 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] His Excellency President Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, called on his highness the amir of Kuwait at Al-Sif Palace at 0930 today where official talks were held between his highness the amir of Kuwait and his excellency the guest.

The minister for court affairs stated that the talks between his highness and amir of Kuwait and His Excellency Veselin Djuranovic concentrated on bilateral relations between the two friendly countries and also dealt with a number of topics of interest to them, especially the Iraq-Iran war, the Palestinian question, and the hijacking of the Kuwaiti aircraft. They also discussed the international situation in general and the Nonaligned Movement in particular.

OMAN

Kuwaiti Airbus Hijacking Denounced

GF071303 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1130 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Muscat, 7 Dec (WAKH) — The Sultanate of Oman has called on Iranian leaders to exert all possible efforts and employ all possible means to safeguard the lives of passengers and crew on board the hijacked Kuwaiti Airbus standing at Tehran's Mehrabad International Airport. An Omani Foreign Ministry spokesman today said that Oman has been extremely anxiously following the events of the Kuwaiti Airbus hijacking. He expressed Oman's deep regret for the ugly and criminal behavior of terrorists victimizing innocent people.

In the meantime, Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, has conveyed to the Iranian charge d'affaires in Muscat the Omani Government's anxiousness for a speedy end to the ordeal of the innocent people on board the Kuwaiti Airbus through the Iranian Government's efforts. During his meeting with the Iranian charge d'affaires here today, the Omani minister emphasized the resolute Omani stand on all types and classes of terror.

QATAR

Oil Minister Leaves for Kuwait OAPEC Meeting

GF080734 Doha QNA in Arabic 0710 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Doha, 8 Dec (QNA) — Qatari Minister of Finance and Oil Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalifah Al Thani and the delegation accompanying him left Doha for Kuwait this morning to attend the OAPEC Ministerial Council's meeting which is due to begin later today.

Amir Receives Gandhi Message on Nonaligned Movement

GF081128 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] His highness the amir, Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, has received a written message from Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi on the Nonaligned Movement and the challenges it is facing. QNA has learned that Rajiv Gandhi, who assumed chairmanship of the Nonaligned Movement after the death of his mother, Indira Gandhi, affirmed in his message the deep conviction of the movement's principles, policies, and objectives.

After referring to a number of current international problems, including the Iraq-Iran war, the Middle East crisis, and the arms race threat, he addressed his highness the amir, saying: I look forward to working with Your Highness to deepen and strengthen our sublime goals and ideals.

SAUDI ARABIA

King Interviewed by Kuwaiti Magazine

GF091340 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Interview with Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz by unidentified Kuwaiti magazine *AL-MAJALIS* correspondent — date, place not given; read by announcer]

[Text] [Unidentified correspondent] I was honored by the projects which you have inaugurated recently in Yanbu', Mecca and other places.

[Fahd] When we established the petrochemical industries complex in Yanbu' everything was ready. We sent a group of Saudi

youths to study abroad and gain experience and master the language. When we inaugurated the complex in Yanbu' the Saudi technicians were ready to handle matters in cooperation with some foreign experts. We are working to prepare national expertise in the agricultural and industrial fields so that our sons can shoulder the main responsibility for administering our development and projects. Do you know that Jeddah has been presented with an international award by the Arab cities organization for its good organization and for having all the facilities?

[Correspondent] What about the prize awarded to the Kingdom by the FAO for achieving self-sufficiency in the field of cultivation and production of grain?

[Fahd] We have begun to export the surplus of grain. Our production within 8 years has increased more than 433 times. While we produced 3,000 tons of grain in 1976 we produced this year 1.03 million tons of grain. I can say the same thing with regard to industry, especially steel used in building construction. We export a part of our steel production to the Gulf countries. We, the leaders, agreed that there should be coordination in the industrial field in order to avoid duplication of industries in our countries. Since there is a steel plant in the Kingdom we should not establish a similar plant in any of the fraternal countries to avoid duplication of projects. For example, the dry dock in Bahrain should not be repeated in another country. This also applies to the other agricultural, industrial, and oil projects so that coordination and integration becomes a reality among our countries.

[Correspondent] Do you have something to say through the pages of *AL-MAJLIS* magazine to your sons in Kuwait and to the sons of the Arab nation on the occasion of the meeting of the GCC leaders?

[Fahd] The only thing I want to say to our sons in Kuwait and the Arab nation is that we should unite our ranks because coherence is the basis of such success.

[Correspondent] Your Majesty, there has been much talk about Egypt's return to the Arab ranks and about the individual step taken by Jordan in this regard. Do you think, Your Majesty, that Egypt's return to the Arab ranks has become a necessity that is imposed by nationalistic circumstances? Will the GCC countries adopt a unified position in this regard?

[Fahd] First, we respect and appreciate Egypt's leaders and people. Egypt is a part of us and we are a part of Egypt. As to Egypt's return, this matter belongs to the Arab summit. I hope that God will gather the peoples of the Arab nation in one framework because the strength of this nation lies in its unity.

[Correspondent] The media have reported about a new U.S. move to bring about a solution to the Middle East crisis. The U.S. envoy, Richard Murphy, has paid more than one visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia during his tour of some of the region's states. Do you think, Your Majesty, that there are changes in the U.S. position toward a just and lasting settlement of this crisis?

[Fahd] We do not ask the United States to do anything more than give justice to the legitimate rights of the Arab issues, especially the rights of the Palestinian people. We hope that the United States, in particular, and all the peaceloving peoples of the world will back this legitimate right practically.

[Correspondent] Will the Gulf rapid deployment force which the GCC has decided to form be tasked to participate in maintaining security inside the GCC countries or will it be tasked only to interfere to protect the region's countries from any foreign aggression?

[Fahd] The philosophy toward which the military cooperation among the GCC countries is leaning is based on building the intrinsic force of every GCC member state and the integration of these intrinsic forces in a common framework for the purpose of protecting the GCC countries against any foreign aggression or intervention. There is no doubt that this cooperation is not directed against anyone because the region's peoples want to live in peace, security, and stability.

[Correspondent] Your Majesty, how do you assess the gains of the GCC states? What are the reasons which prevent the implementation of all the articles of the economic agreement? What are the reasons which prevented the approval of the security agreement?

[Fahd] With regard to the economic agreement, this agreement has taken its natural shape to achieve the aspirations of the GCC countries. The ownership of properties by the Gulf peoples in the GCC countries is something that pleases us. However, the other agreements depend on the circumstances of each country.

[Correspondent] Your Majesty, the Arab region in general and the Gulf region in particular are passing through one of the most critical stages in their modern history, for they are the target of aggression and occupation. How do the leaders of the area countries view the confrontation of such a situation?

[Fahd] There is no doubt that some Arab differences do exist. These differences are a result of the desire to search for better solutions so that the Arab nation will reach the standard it deserves. Ultimately the Arab nation is bound to agree on what serves our religion and our lives. The Gulf countries are working together with their Arab brothers to achieve their aspirations and retrieve their occupied Arab territories, and above all to bring about the repatriation of the Palestinian people and the regaining oftheir legitimate rights.

[Correspondent] The project to establish a Gulf organization for military industrialization is among the projects that aim to achieve military self-reliance. What steps have been completed by the studies on the project? With regard to military preparations, has the policy of diversifying the sources of arms succeeded in your view?

[Fahd] We have taken a serious turn toward industrialization. God willing, industrialization will take shape so that it will fill the requirements of the Gulf countries. More important, we will have constructive joint industrialization which, God willing, will meet the requirements of the Gulf countries and enable them to

do without imports. All this will be achieved with joint Gulf funds. The industries of the Gulf countries must be developed so that production meets the needs of these countries. The aim is to avoid having the same type of factories in several Gulf countries.

[Correspondent] In his address to the PNC His Majesty King Husayn put forward a Jordanian plan to solve the Middle East question, a plan that is based on UN Security Council Resolution 242. What is Your Majesty's stand on the plan, bearing in mind that the Palestinian cause is not the cause of the Palestinian people only but is also an Arab cause? Does the plan conflict with the Arab plan that was approved by the Fes summit conference?

[Fahd] The only solution is that Israel withdraw from the Arab territories it occupied in 1967 and the Palestinian people return to their homeland. The Fes summit resolutions stand and all the Arab parties are committed to them.

[Correspondent] The Arab situation now is passing through a difficult stage. Your Majesty, you have exerted efforts to heal the rift while the Arab nation saw a good sign in the decision to hold the Arab summit confererence in Riyadh. What is Your Majesty's view of the present deterioration in the Arab situation? Do you have any hopes that the Arab summit which has been postponed for more than 1 year will be convened?

[Fahd] In fact the Arab situation to which you refer makes Saudi Arabia prefer to wait and defer convening the Arab summit conference. This is in order to make further efforts to create a favorable Arab climate so that the summit conference will achieve some results. I hope that God will grant success to Saudi Arabia and the other fraternal countries in their efforts to achieve this end. The Arab summit conference is scheduled to be held, and it will be held, God willing. Its convening can be delayed only by further consultations among the leaders of the Arab nation and only when this is in the general interest.

[Correspondent] Inter-Arab differences have always hindered the progress of the Arab League as a unionist Arab organization. Does Your Majesty believe it is now necessary to amend the Arab League Charter, in light of past experience to save it from its state of suspended animation? What is the GCC's stand on the proposed amendments to the charter?

[Fahd] The present Arab situation cannot be primarily ascribed to shortcomings in the Arab League Charter. The Arab League is a mirror of the Arab homeland, a mirror that reflects the positive and negative aspects of the Arab homeland which result from the respective stands of each Arab country. Naturally, Saudi Arabia supports all actions that will improve the Arab situation. In my view, any organization that has been existing for a long time should be reviewed. If such a review indicates that it should be wholly or partly amended then Saudi Arabia supports such an amendment.

[Correspondent] The aid extended by the GCC countries individually and collectively to Third World countries is undoubtedly pure humanitarian aid. Is there any intention among the leaders of the GCC states to unify the policy of aid to these countries in light of their stands on our national [qawmiyah] causes?

[Fahd] Saudi Arabia has extended aid to some countries that have been stricken by natural disasters. In extending such aid Saudi Arabia is acting from purely humanitarian motives and within an ethical framework. Saudi Arabia has extended a great deal of economic aid within the framework of the economic development of friendly and fraternal countries. When extending such aid Saudi Arabia attaches no condition and acts from altruistic motives. Such aid is extended within the framework of brotherhood, friendship, and cooperation with these countries which reciprocate Saudi Arabia's sentiments and which show the same spirit of cooperation in various fields. If it transpires that such aid is used against the interests of Islam or the interests of the Arab nation then of course Saudi Arabia will review such aid.

[Correspondent] Your Majesty has exerted great and intensive efforts to help in resolving the Lebanese crisis. There have been developments in the Lebanese crisis and Lebanon has entered into new negotiations with Israel. What is your stand on these negotiations, and what solution do you envisage for the Lebanese crisis?

[Fahd] We have contributed, together with President Hafiz al-Asad and President Amin al-Jumayyil, as much as we could in an attempt to end the Lebanese crisis. It is known that President al-Asad gave all his attention. There is no doubt that, God willing, Lebanon will return to normal and the Lebanese people will enjoy security and stability. This is one of the greatest hopes we cherish for the Lebanese leaders, foremost among whom is President Amin al-Jumayyil, and the Lebanese people. Lebanon is a part of us, and we are a part of it. There is no doubt that Lebanon knows that Saudi Arabia's stand is a good and constructive stand.

[Correspondent] Your Majesty, the Palestinian issue is currently passing through a stage which may be described as a stage of being forgotten on the international level, because the Arabs and the world are busy with other side issues, such as the Lebanese question, the inter-Palestinian disputes, and the Palestinian-Arab disputes. In Your Majesty's opinion, how can the issue be reactivated, and what is the position of Saudi Arabia on the PNC meetings in Amman?

[Fahd] I do not believe that the Palestinian issue has been neglected. On the contrary, all Arab countries are committed to the return of the Palestinian people to their homeland. This a duty of the Arab and Muslim nation. With regard to the Palestinians themselves, the Kingdom's stand has long been known: nonintervention in internal Palestinian affairs. The Palestinians must decide what is good for them. Doubtlessly, the association of all Palestinian organizations within one framework is one of the things which will serve their interests under the leadership of the PLO.

[Correspondent] The Iraq-Iran war has lasted a long time, and its continuation poses a danger to the Gulf countries. Will the GCC countries propose an initiative to end this war? In Your Majesty's opinion, what are the causes of the mediation efforts which have so far been made by the ICO, the Nonaligned Movement, and the United Nations?

[Fahd] The Gulf countries are performing good offices with the brothers in Iraq and Iran to end this painful conflict between brothers. From this premise any effort from any party whatsoever is a good effort.

[Correspondent] Your Majesty, you emphasized more than once that the GCC is an integral part of the Arab nation. Is there any intention by the leaders of the GCC states to develop the GCC so that it may assume some form of Arab unity which Arabs from the ocean to the Gulf aspire to, and do you encourage the establishment of regional groupings similar to the GCC, in the Arab Maghreb for example?

[Fahd] One of the fundamental principles on which the GCC was established is that it is an intergral part of the Arab nation. This principle has not and will not be doubted, God willing, at any time. It is the most important source of strength for the GCC, and the GCC will never abandon its sources of strength, under any circumstances. With regard to the question whether there is an intention to develop the GCC so that it will assume a form of Arab unity, I believe that the important thing in such matters is in the essence and not the form. What drove the countries of the GCC to establish it was the feeling of their peoples that they are similar, and their consciousness of their unity of religion, soil, history, geography, and language, and the unity of their aims and destiny. All these mutual and unified elements led to and brought forth the GCC as a fundamental truth, and in a natural manner. I hope and encourage that more than one cooperation council will be established on the Arab level because of the benefit that will come to the whole Arab nation, and a fulfillment of the aims of the Arab League Charter.

King Receives U.S. Official Richard Murphy

GF081914 Riyadh Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz today received at the Royal Court Richard Murphy, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs. Prince Sa'ud ibn Faysal, foreign minister; Prince Bandar ibn Sultan, Saudi ambassador to the United States; and Walter Cutler, U.S. ambassador to Saudi Arabia, attended.

UAE

Spokesman Denies Security Welcomed Hijackers

GF091702 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1325 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] Dubayy, 9 Dec (WAKH) — An official spokesman for the Dubai police command has denied recent Arab press reports about negligence on the part of security men at the Dubayy international airport or carelessness in their duty in carrying out procedures for inspecting the passengers who boarded the Kuwaiti airliner at the airport on 4 December. The spokesman said all the 18 passengers who were at the airport and boarded the Kuwaiti airliner to Karachi were subjected to security procedures used at the Dubayy airport and that the security men inspected them after they passed through inspection points at the airport. He said the 18 passengers were also inspected by security men in the plane before they boarded it.

In a statement to WAM, the spokesman commented on what one of the Pakistani passengers said that the Dubayy airport security men welcomed the four hijackers who were wearing Arab dress and gave them special treatment and said this story is completely untrue. The spokesman emphasized that the security men's welcome was for the three Kuwaiti passengers who were on board the plane who were diplomats and that they were given special treatment after their identities and work were ascertained. He said despite all this, they were inspected by the security men. The spokesman also emphasized that the hijacked Kuwaiti airliner was not provided with meals from Dubayy airport because it already had these meals. He expressed the conviction that weapons which the hijackers used were on board the plane before it arrived at the Dubayy international airport.

Concluding his statement, the spokesman asserted that Shaykh Muhammad ibn Rashid, defense minister and head of the police and public security in Dubai, had given instructions to form a committee to investigate the incident and to submit a full report to him after completing the investigation which is currently being conducted by the security departments concerned in Dubai.

Vice President Leaves for Pakistan

GF101018 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Shaykh Rashid ibn Sa'id al-Maktum, vice president and prime minister, left the country for Karachi today for several days on a private visit to Pakistan.

PRC Official Received by Heir Apparent

GF081948 Doha QNA in Arabic 1912 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 8 Dec (QNA) — Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid, Abu Dhabi heir apparent and deputy supreme commander of the UAE Armed Forces, today received Rong Yiren, vice chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and the members of the delegation accompanying him who are currently visiting Abu Dhabi. WAM has reported that Shaykh Khalifah said during the meeting that he hoped the establishment of diplomatic relations between the UAE and the PRC will create new horizons of cooperation between the two countries, achieve the ambitions of the two peoples, consolidate the march of development in the Third World, and serve the issues of justice and peace in the entire world. He said that relations between the two countries are based on mutual respect and common interests. He hailed the role the PRC is playing in supporting Arab rights and the Palestinian issue.

Received by President

GF091220 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan received at the Al-Khaznah Guest House today the delegation of

the China International Trust and Investment Corporation, led by Rong Yiren. The delegation expressed its happiness at visiting the UAE and for the development and progress which it has witnessed in all fields. The delegation also expressed its country's appreciation for the UAE's establishment of diplomatic relations with the PRC, which looks forward to establishing stronger cooperation in all fields, particularly in the economic field, based on friendship and mutual respect. The meeting was attended by Shaykh Sultan ibn Zayid, and Ahmad Khalifah al-Suwaydi, representative of the UAE president.

AL-KHALIJ on Iranian Infiltration Attempts
GF071110 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 5 Dec 84 p 1

[Text] Border and coastal patrol guards in Khor Fakan arrested 21 Iranian infiltrators when they were trying to enter the country from the sea on 2 December. The patrol managed to capture them offshore near Kaba. They are currently under investigation. Dubayy police arrested nine suspected Iranians while they were leaving the port of Al-Humayrah. Investigations revealed that they illegally arrived in the country abroad a homebound vessel belonging to an Iranian named Hasan 'Ali Safari. The captain of the vessel is an Iranian named 'Abd al-Rahman Ahmed. During the investigation, the captain admitted that he had smuggled 22 Iranians into the country.

PDRY

Hijacking of Kuwaiti Aircraft Condemned
GF081355 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] An official spokesman of the PDRY Government made the following statement to ANA: The PDRY is following the hijacking of the Kuwaiti civilian aircraft, which has resulted in the death of innocent victims, with extreme concern. This act contradicts the human conscience and the international laws. Thus, the PDRY denounces and condemns the hijacking of the aircraft and the killing of the innocent people, and supports all efforts to rescue the rest of the aircraft passengers and to end the hijacking operation. It also calls for an end of such acts, which contradict human values and morals.

YAR

Spokesman Denounces Hijacking of Kuwaiti Plane
GF071745 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] An official source has told SABA' that the YAR is following with extreme interest the ordeal of the passengers of the Kuwaiti plane that was subjected to a criminal act committed by air pirates. This has so far lasted 4 days at the Tehran airport, with the passengers being subjected to killing and to threats. The spokesman added: As our country denounces all forms of piracy and terrorism, it hopes that the officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran will exert continuous efforts to end this inhuman tragedy.

Al-Baz on Middle East, Palestinians, U.S. Policy

Al-Baz: PLO Participation Needed

NC071658 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1625 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Ismailia, 7 Dec (MENA) — Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, stressed that peace and stability cannot be achieved in the Middle East without the participation of the PLO and other parties concerned with the Palestinian question in the peace negotiations.

During a meeting with youths and NDP leaders in Ismailia, Dr al-Baz noted that Jordan's disapproval of the Camp David agreement will not affect Egyptian-Jordanian relations and will not diminish their joint cooperation regarding the Palestine question.

Dr al-Baz outlined that there are three main issues which must be resolved prior to any summit meeting between Egypt and Israel. These are: Progress toward solving the Tabah problem, the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, and progress toward solving the Palestine question, regarded as the core of the conflict in the Middle East.

He noted that Egypt is not opposed to the meeting, but that the meeting itself will mean nothing unless it is held to seek a solution to these questions.

The meeting was attended by Engineer 'Uthman Ahmad 'Uthman, chairman of the party's Popular Development Committee; and Ismailia Governor 'Abd al-Mun'im 'Amarah.

Al-Baz AKHBAR AL-YAWM Interview

NC072211 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2125 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Cairo, 7 Dec (MENA) — Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, said: We are not committed to a U.S. policy, but to an Egyptian policy; our position has not changed.

He stressed that Egypt's main goal is to consolidate the peace process and that there is no change in Egypt's stance regarding the peace process in the area.

In an interview to be published in the weekly *AKHBAR AL-YAWM* tomorrow, Dr al-Baz said: Egypt's enthusiasm for the convening of an international conference is not new. Egypt has supported the idea of convening this conference on several occasions.

Dr al-Baz outlined that Reagan's formula is a step toward a correct course, but this does not mean that we should be fully committed to it. He said there are several formulas and it is difficult to concentrate on one of them, because so far none of these formulas has proven capable of creating a real effect on the peace process.

Dr al-Baz said: The U.S. veto will not intimidate us. The U.S.-Israeli rejection of convening an international conference does not mean that we should rule out the conference.

He noted that the general Arab situation does not help generate necessary pressure on the United States.

Al-Baz affirmed that Egypt is eager to maintain its Arab commitments and Arab unanimity and said: The policy that we are following is a pan-Arab policy which does not deviate from Arab unanimity. Egyptian policy seeks to regain Arab territory and Arab rights and is based on not dictating anything to the Palestinian people nor to any other party. Egypt is not attempting to impose the Camp David formula on anyone.

Al-Baz pointed out that our main objective is to consolidate the peace process, because it is not in our interest for peace to remain limited to Egypt and Israel. He affirmed the necessity for peace to include our Palestinian, Jordanian, Syrian, and Lebanese brothers, because as long as peace remains partial, it will be exposed to storms and will remain subject to outbiddings on the part of Israel and others.

Dr al-Baz urged the United States to enter into a dialogue with the PLO, noting that the United States' continued disregard of the PLO will only lead to negative results, particularly as no alternative organization has appeared, and neither Jordan nor anyone else can negotiate on behalf of the Palestinians.

Dr al-Baz called on Israel to respond to current efforts for finding mutual ground suitable for negotiations on the basis of Resolution 242 and the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, particularly their right to self-determination and the need for Palestinian participation in the peace process. He said Egypt supports the establishment of an independent Palestinian state linked with Jordan, noting that the practical relationship between the two sides does not mean dependency, but equal and mutual relations with both sides in one trench.

AL-AHRAM: Mubarak Invited to Visit Washington

NC082144 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2125 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Cairo, 8 Dec (MENA) — *AL-AHRAM* says in its Sunday edition, that the U.S. Administration has officially told Egypt that President Ronald Reagan will send an official invitation to President Mubarak to meet with him in Washington following the celebrations marking the inauguration of President Reagan for a second term on 21 January.

The paper adds that the invitation will be officially sent after agreement on the details [words indistinct] and that the U.S. Administration has prepared [words indistinct] of world personalities and leaders who President Reagan will meet at the start of his new term of office that will continue until 1988. The U.S. Administration took into consideration that President Husni Mubarak will be among the first of the Arab and nonaligned leaders who will be invited to meet with President Reagan, and that invitations (?will also be sent) to the new Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, in addition to a number of the leaders of Western Europe, Latin America, Africa, and [word indistinct].

President Mubarak paid a working visit to Washington last April. But the visit he will make, expected to take place during the third week of February, will be an official one. President Reagan has so far met with the president of Venezuela, the crown prince of Luxembourg, the West German Chancellor, and the president of El Salvador. He has also invited the Japanese prime minister and the Belgian prime minister.

New Envoy to Washington on U.S. Peace Role

NC091848 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1750 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] Washington, 9 Dec (MENA) — 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Ridi, the new Egyptian ambassador to the United States, will present his credentials to U.S. President Ronald Reagan tomorrow. In a statement to MENA in Washington, Ambassador al-Ridi said that he will convey a verbal message from President Husni Mubarak to President Reagan wishing him success and good health during his second term of office. The ambassador said that he will spare no effort to strengthen bilateral relations in the economic, military and cultural spheres.

The ambassador added: We hope in President Reagan's second term of office that U.S. diplomacy will be forcefully activated for the sake of finding a solution to the Palestinian issue.

Al-Ridi said that there were positive indications that President Reagan's peace initiative stands a good chance in the wake of the PNC meetings and the new vistas which King Husayn's visit to Egypt has opened.

Al-Ridi said that as long as the Palestinian issue remains unresolved, a state of tension will continue to prevail in the area similar to that created by the hijacking of the Kuwaiti airliner.

Al-Ridi said in conclusion that resolving the Palestinian issue will greatly strengthen the moderate forces in the Middle East, and that the U.S. Administration has a basic role to play in this regard, particularly during President Reagan's second term of office.

AL-JUMHURIYAH Calls for U.S.-PLO Dialogue

NC072144 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2121 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Cairo, 7 Dec (MENA) — The Cairo newspaper *AL-JUMHURIYAH* calls on the United States to immediately begin direct dialogue with the PLO, the sole representative of the Palestinian people, now that the world acknowledges that the Palestine problem is the core of the conflict in the Middle East and that peace in the area cannot be achieved without recognizing the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

In its commentary to be published tomorrow, the paper adds that all indications confirm that the time has come to hold such a dialogue, which would represent a step by the United States to create a real breakthrough in the peace efforts for the Middle East.

AL-JUMHURIYAH stresses that direct U.S.-Palestinian dialogue could help the United States regain part of its credibility among the area's states. Direct U.S.-Palestinian dialogue would be a first step toward the PLO's participation in any peace negotiations.

UN Delegate On Palestinian Rights at UN Assembly

NC082002 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Ambassador Ahmad Tawfiq Khalil, the Egyptian UN delegate, has affirmed the need to recognize the Palestinian people's legitimate and inalienable rights, foremost being the right to self-determination.

Addressing the UN General Assembly, Khalil said that the Palestinian nation is an entity worthy of recognition. He emphasized that the Israeli policies in the occupied Arab territories are based on incorrect assumptions, and thus lead to incorrect results. The Egyptian delegate added: The principled and firm Egyptian stand rejects the Israeli policy on Jerusalem. He said that Egypt has chosen the course of peace because of its belief that the establishment of a peace based on justice will certainly serve the interests of everyone. He said that Egypt has responded to all the constructive peaceful initiatives, including the UN initiative calling for the convocation of an international conference for peace in the Middle East, with the participation, on a equal basis, of all the parties concerned, including the PLO.

Cabinet Meets; Reviews Middle East, Other Issues

NC091929 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Excerpt] The Cabinet, under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, today discussed recent developments in the Middle East situation and the political situation in the Arab world. The Cabinet also reviewed the outcome of the visit to Egypt by King Husayn of Jordan and his talks with President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has instructed all ministries to speed up the implementation of the steps agreed upon during the two leaders' talks.

Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif said that during today's meeting, the Cabinet agreed to increase the investment of a number of projects by 273 million pounds. This amount will be used to install new railroads, finance some projects related to the underground metro, establish a new pier in Port Said port, develop Luxor Airport, and install telephone exchanges in Cairo and the governorates.

'Ali Meeting With Israeli Envoy Sason Reported

NC091553 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1545 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] Cairo, 9 Dec (MENA) — Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali today received Israeli ambassador in Cairo Moshe Sason. They reviewed bilateral relations during the meeting.

GDR's Kersten Arrives for Committee Meetings

NC091344 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1315 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] Cairo, 9 Dec (MENA) — Rolf Kersten, GDR minister of heavy machine construction and installation construction, this afternoon arrived in Cairo. He is heading an economic delegation on a 3-day visit to Egypt, during which he will participate in the meetings of the Egyptian-GDR Joint Committee for Economic and Technical Cooperation, which will begin its work here tomorrow.

In an arrival statement, the GDR minister said the committee's meetings are part of the technical and economic cooperation agreement signed between the two countries last March. The committee's meetings, Kersten added, are aimed at creating an appropriate atmosphere conducive to further cooperation between Egypt and the GDR, particularly in the economic and trade fields.

Continuing the statement, the GDR minister expressed the hope that the committee's meetings will be an important step toward strengthening and promoting bilateral relations in various fields. Kersten is scheduled to head the German side to the meetings, while Dr al-Janzuri, minister of planning and international cooperation, will head the Egyptian side.

Al-Azhar University To Reopen Between 10-17 Dec

NC081403 Cairo MENA in English 1345 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Cairo, Dec 8 (MENA) — Study at Al-Azhar University will be resumed gradually between December 10 and December 17, according to Rector of Al-Azhar University Dr Muhammad Al-Sa'di Farhud.

In a press conference today, Dr Farhud also said that the students will be allowed to enter the campus only by their university identification cards. He said that he would refer a report on the student unrest at the university to the Higher Council of Al-Azhar within the coming days.

He affirmed that the university maintains the appropriate atmosphere for its students, pointing out that the university has allocated 54 buses to transport its students.

Al-Azhar University was closed two weeks ago due to student unrest.

AL-AHALI: U.S. Satellite Spies on Military

PM101050 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 5 Dec 84 p 1

[Unattributed report under banner headline: "U.S. Satellite Sends Pictures of Egyptian and Syrian Military Installations to Israel; Egyptian Station Picks Up Pictures and Egyptian Government Sends Them to Washington With Protest"]

[Text] An Egyptian ground station in the desert south of Cairo last Friday week, picked up pictures of Egyptian and Syrian military installations being transmitted to Israel via a U.S. satellite.

The station picked up the pictures by mistake because of radio interference following the thundery showers that fell in various parts of Egypt that day. The pictures have been analyzed by experts in Egyptian Intelligence. The experts say that the pictures are part of an overall survey of military areas in the countries adjacent to Israel being carried out by U.S. spy satellites in implementation of the clause on the exchange of information between Tel Aviv and Washington in the strategic cooperation agreement.

Diplomatic sources said that copies of the pictures picked up by Egypt have been sent to Washington with a protest.

European States Contact Egypt on Peace Conference

JN080911 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 8 Dec 84 pp 1, 23

[Excerpt] Cairo — Exclusive — *AL-RA'Y* has learned that a number of European countries began intensive contacts with Egypt yesterday to lay down a formula for holding an international conference for peace in the Middle East. France leads the European countries that are trying to reach an agreement to hold the international conference before the end of March.

Political circles in Cairo informed *AL-RA'Y* that Egypt informed the Jordanian Government and the PLO leadership of these contacts, which are expected to lead to summit meetings among a number of Arab and European kings and presidents.

AL-RA'Y learned that the Soviet ambassador in Cairo has informed Egyptian Foreign Ministry officials of Moscow's opinion on the conference. He asserted that the Soviet leadership is ready to participate effectively in the international conference for peace in the Middle East under the auspices of the United Nations.

In a statement to *AL-RA'Y*, a responsible source at the Soviet Embassy in Cairo said that Moscow has not been removed from peace efforts in the region during recent years. He said that these efforts clashed with Western interests. On a possible U.S. role, the Soviet source said: Moscow does not deny the U.S. role. However, it should be neutral, not biased toward Israel. He said: The Kremlin believes that it is necessary to begin the international conference in which all parties interested in the problem should participate within the framework of the United Nations.

Reportage on Combat Operations in Gulf War

11 Iranians Killed

JN071705 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Communique No 1,673 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 7 December 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our triumphant forces are continuing their operations at the front in defense of Iraq's chaste soil and to preserve the dignity of its glorious sons against the Iranian enemy forces of aggression. The results for last night and today are as follows:

1. Using artillery and other weapons, our valiant forward units dealt violent blows to groups of enemy soldiers, a number of its forward units, and mortars and engineering equipment east of Basra, scoring direct hits. Our forces killed 11 enemy soldiers, wounded others, destroyed one mortar and two infantry positions, and created fires in other enemy positions. Enemy forces were seen evacuating their casulaties.

2. Using various weapons, our forward units pounded enemy positions and troop movements in the central sector, inflicting losses in men and equipment, destroying one infantry position, and burning one hardware stockpile.

3. A group of our fighters opened fire on enemy positions in the Maysan sector, destroying one hardware stockpile.

4. This afternoon the criminal enemy shelled a civilian area near Basra with heavy artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 7 December 1984

Air Force Makes Raids

JN081715 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Communique No 1,674 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 8 December 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The brave sons of Iraq, who are defending their homeland, future, and security, will — with the help of almighty God and with the sword of right and justice — continue their victories over the clique of criminals ruling in Iran. The results for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. Today, our bold Air Force carried out violent attacks on enemy units, troop concentrations, and vehicles in the Maysan sector. The valiant air hawks carried out 64 devastating swooping operations against the enemy positions, inflicting massive losses in men, weapons, and equipment and causing fires and explosions in the attacked positions. Our pilots returned safely and successfully to base with their aircraft, praise be to God.

2. Using artillery and other weapons, our forward units attacked enemy positions, vehicles, and engineering equipment in the operational sector east of Basra, destroying or damaging three vehicles, two excavators, and one machine gun, killing three, wounding others, and starting several fires in enemy positions.

3. Our units fired on an enemy tube launcher and a group of enemy personnel opposite our positions in the Maysan sector, killing three, destroying the tube launcher and one infantry position, and setting fire to one hardware stockpile and several enemy positions.

4. Our brave artillery men delivered several effective blows to enemy positions in the central sector of the operational theater, destroying six infantry positions.

5. The spiteful enemy shelled a civilian area in the Basra area with heavy artillery, wounding two civilians and damaging one civilian car.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 8 December 1984

'Large Maritime Target' Hit

JN091045 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1004 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The more the Iranian rulers indulge in their inhuman crimes and the more they resort to the method of aggression against Iraq and of spreading anarchy and terror in the Arab Gulf region in order to preserve their regime, the more they will find the Iraqi heroes awaiting them in order to mete out their just punishment and tear away their mask and expose their shaky image to the world.

In implementation of Iraq's measures to impose a blockade on Khark Island and all the Iranian ports, Iraqi planes attacked a large maritime target this morning. Our pilots scored accurate, effective hits and returned safely to base. We again warn against entering the prohibited zone and affirm that dealing with the Iranian regime only means dealing with the criminal gang which indulges in terrorism. Those who deal with this regime must be held responsible for their stand before their peoples and world public opinion. Victory comes from God.

[Dated] 9 December 1984

Tanker 'Slightly Damaged'

NC091049 Paris AFP in English 1031 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Manama, Dec 9 (AFP) — A Bahamian-registered oil tanker, the *BT Investor*, was slightly damaged today in an attack by an unidentified plane south of Iran's Khark Island oil terminal, Bahraini maritime sources said.

The sources said that the ship had not reported any fire on board and that it was continuing its journey normally.

The *BT Investor*, which was attacked betwen Khark and Dubai, was the second ship in a week to be attacked in the Gulf.

Maritime Target Hit Confirmed

JN091759 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1705 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Communique No 1,675 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 9 December 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Every day that passes, Iraq's status becomes more enhanced and the world at large realizes more and more the soundness of its course and the righteousness of its struggle. Iraq's principled stands also enjoy respect on the pan-Arab and international level.

While our valiant Armed Forces are embodying true faith, strength, and a skillful performance on every inch of the battlefield, the Iranian regime is being divested of all the masks behind which known parties sought to conceal it. This regime's true nature is now being unmasked; it is a gang of ignorants which possesses no other way to remain in power except that of cheap crime which has made it suffer the contempt of all the peoples in this world. This is the end of all the claimants and of all the sick souls. The results for yesterday evening and today are as follow:

1. In implementation of Iraq's measures to impose a blockade on Khark Island and other Iranian ports, the lofty Iraqi hawks carried out one of their famous raids against a large maritime target this morning, scoring accurate and effective hits, and returned with their planes safely to base.

2. All through today, the battlefield was the scene of daring and successful air raids against enemy positions, military hardware, and troop concentrations in the Maysan sector. These raids were carried out by our daring Air Force which inflicted on the enemy heavy losses in life, equipment, and weapons. Our aircraft carried out 60 combat missions and all our aircraft returned triumphantly and safely to base, praise be to God.

3. With high efficiency and a determination to inflict the heaviest losses on the evil Iranian enemy forces, a force of our valiant fighters ambushed one of the enemy's communications lines in the Maysan sector, struck and destroyed an enemy boat, killing four and wounding many others, and captured one enemy troop.

4. Using artillery and other types of weapons, one of our forward units pounded enemy positions and one of its troop concentrations in the operational sector east of Basra, scoring effective hits, destroying two enemy observation posts, and setting fire to one hardware stockpile and other positions. In another area of the same sector, one of our patrols captured serviceable military hardware.

5. Two enemy troops were killed and one observation post destroyed and its occupants killed in the central sector of the battlefield.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 9 December 1984

AL-THAWRAH Discusses Khark Siege, War Issue

JN100941 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0734 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Dec (INA) — The newspaper *AL-THAWRAH* has emphasized that the only language Iran understands and accepts in order to end the war is the language of force and escalation of the economic and military siege.

In an article today, the paper says that the Iraqi siege of Khark Island and other Iranian ports was not isolated from the war developments and from the continuous Iranian rejection of the peace calls and efforts by international and regional organizations, bodies, and figures. It indicates the failure of all attempts to differentiate between the continuing Iranian aggression on Iraq and the just Iraqi decision to besiege Khark Island and the other Iranian ports, which altogether constitute an economic base for the perpetuation of war.

It adds that some circles dealing with Iran imagine that the war issue will be resolved when Iraq ends its siege of these ports, thus proceeding from the viewpoint of profiting from the low prices of the Iranian oil compared with OPEC prices. The paper stresses that these circles and those states cooperating with them in the various trade and economic fields will only understand how serious and effective the Iraqi siege is when the number of the ships and tankers that are attacked in the Arab Gulf increases.

The paper asks: Is concern alone sufficient to stop the losses incurred by insurance companies, ships, and states without stopping the war, which is the cause of these losses, and without putting an end to all threats posed to peace and security in the region and the whole world? The paper points out that facts prove that Iran, which advocates the theory of expansion and racism, is neither concerned about the anxiety being expressed by others over its military adventures against Iraq nor ready to listen to the opinion of anyone about the destructive results its continuation of war brings not only to its own people but to world peace and international trade.

Concluding, the paper calls on those dealing with Iran to discuss the subject of ending the Iraqi-Iranian war, resolving the conflict peacefully, and accepting peace without making any illogical preconditions.

President Receives Cable From USSR Leaders

JN080951 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0930 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Dec (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has received a cable of thanks from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers in reply to his cable of congratulations on the USSR's national day. The cable reads: We thank you for your congratulations and best wishes on the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. We share your eagerness to continue the consolidation of the cordial Iraqi-USSR relations in the service of our people's interests and also in the service of peace in general and world security.

Oil Minister Leaves for OAPEC Meeting

JN072043 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2021 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Dec (INA) — Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad Taqi left Baghdad for Kuwait today leading a delegation to attend the regular ministerial meeting of OAPEC due to begin there tomorrow.

In a statement to INA, Taqi said the meeting will discuss, among other things, issues concerning the estimated 1985 budgets for the organization, the judicial committee, and the oil training institute. It will also discuss a number of studies and special reports concerning joint Arab action and relevant recommendations.

AL-THAWRAH Holds Iran Responsible for Hijacking

JN090845 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0722 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Dec (INA) — The newspaper *AL-THAWRAH* holds the Tehran rulers responsible for hijacking the Kuwaiti plane and for planning and implementing developments in the hijacking with aims of blackmail, threats, and terror.

In an article today, the newspaper says that the hijacking operation exposes a number of aims that the Iranian regime is endeavoring to achieve by claiming strength and ability before the Iranian people and avoiding open admission of defeat and impotency. It says the operation provides the Iranian regime with material for the Iranian people and diverts their attention from internal events. It also gives the Iranian media a hot issue to discuss, now that the Iranian regime has lost all means of bragging about its military strength.

The paper points out that the hijacking is in line with the policy of adventurism that accompanied Khomeyni's usurpation of the Iranian people's revolution.

In conclusion, the paper urges confronting all terrorist acts of blackmail through firm national determination in order to foil their aims.

Briefs

Outgoing French Ambassador— RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim received French Ambassador in Baghdad Paul Auguste Germain Depis this morning at the end of his term of office in Baghdad. [Excerpt] [*Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 Dec 84 JN*]

Credentials of New Ambassadors— President Saddam Husayn received the credentials of (Charles Miktodo Makodo), nonresident ambassador of the People's Republic of the Congo to Iraq, this morning. He also received the credentials of (Dialo Francois), the ambassador of the Central African Republic. Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Ahmad Husayn, director of the presidential office, attended. [Text][*Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 9 Dec 84 JN*]

'Text' of Husayn Address to UK Defense Institute

JN080810 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English
8 Dec 84 pp 1, 4

["Text" of King Husayn's address to the Royal United Services Institute for Defense Studies in London on 6 December]

[Text] London (agencies) — His Majesty King Husayn said Thursday Jordan would keep pressing efforts for an international conference on the Middle East to solve the Arab-Israeli problem.

Addressing the United Services Institute for Defense Studies, King Husayn said action was urgently needed to break the impasse in efforts for peace in the Middle East because the situation in the region was a threat to world peace.

He said the move was an attempt, "to create a situation in which Jordan, along with its Palestinian and other Arab partners, can breathe new life into the moribund peace process."

King Husayn advocated that a conference of all parties to the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), be convened by the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council.

The permanent members include the United States and the Soviet Union.

King Husayn defended Jordan's resumption of relations with Egypt and said it was not an attempt to form an axis to check the growing influence of other Arab states.

"Egypt's reunification with its Arab family will reinforce the stability of the region and strengthen the Arab responsible constituency," he said.

King Husyan said Jordan was looking at the possibility of buying arms from the Soviet Union because the United States had refused to supply the weapons it wanted for legitimate defence.

But this did not signify a change of direction for Jordan, he added.

He said that if the Reagan administration in its second term had a change of heart on the arms, "we will accept them if and when the United States provides them to us with no conditions."

King Husayn said he was alarmed by calls within Israel for the forcible mass expulsion of the Arab population from the Jewish state and occupied territories.

"Whether the Arabs are expelled or remain, creeping annexation of the occupied territories, unless halted, will create an explosive situation," he said.

"If the Arabs stay in their ancestral homeland they face virtual slavery under an Israeli apartheid system.

"Their expulsion, on the other hand, will destabilise the politics not simply of the neighbouring states but of the whole Arab World."

Following is the full text of King Husayn's speech:

Ladies and gentlemen,

It gives me great pleasure to be here with you today and it is indeed an honour to address your esteemed institution. I see this opportunity as one of renewing old friendships and exchanging views through a channel which constitutes an important adjunct to formal discussion. The states of the Arab World not only enjoy a most strategic location, but also share an immense degree of complementarity. This region has cradled three of the world's leading religions: Islam, Christianity and Judaism. It has produced in the past a large number of thinkers, saints and prophets. Today this same region distinguishes itself mainly by producing the highest number of oil barrels and by facing the most dangerous peace problems.

How does one measure political stability? For many years the outside world has measured stabiltiy in Arab politics by the frequency of military coups. By this yardstick the politics of the Arab World seem to have been remarkably stable. Since 1970 no Arab regime has actually been overthrown. However, as we all know, not only are the politics of the region far from stable, but the prospect of future instability in the Arab World with its far-reaching international implications, remains a matter of grave concern.

Although Arab regimes may have been able to maintain control, turbulent politics continue to be a salient feature of the Arab political scene. The Arab World has rarely been riven by as many difficulties, dissensions and disputes as it is today. From North Africa to the Gulf feuds and conflict are the hallmark of public affairs, as within these states social and political tension rises and subsides, inexplicably at times, while the underlying causes of instability become increasingly complex and intractable by the day.

Yet it is not hard to identify the sources of instability. Some of these are undoubtedly indigenous and endemic, others have been externally induced. Whatever the reason there can be little doubt that instability poses a serious threat to the security of the Arab states, threatens the peace of the region and could easily become a catalyst for war. We live in a period of uncertainty and insecurity, exacerbated by the seeming inability to resolve outstanding issues. The Arab World today is rich in problems and lacking in effective international support for comprehensive and just solutions. For more than two generations now, the question of Palestine has been crying for a just and lasting settlement. Failure to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict has increased tension not only between the Arab states and Israel, but also among the Arab states themselves and has provided a major impetus for extremist politics. The crisis in Lebanon has repeatedly defied resolution both by the Lebanese and their neighbours and the international community, with the result that we are confronted with a highly volatile situation that clearly increases the threat to the entire region of social, communal and political fragmentation. The Gulf war moreover, in addition to the obvious danger it presents to the sovereignty and security of Iraq, is a potential threat to all the states of the Gulf region, an area of vital strategic interest to world peace, and is thus a further destabilising factor.

In addition to these sources of instability, rapid modernisation, brought about by huge development programmes, has inevitably given rise to problems of social and economic dislocation and the accompanying difficulties associated with the transition from a largely rural to a substantially urbanised society.

Escalating polarisation between the two superpowers moreover, is yet another factor which impinges directly on the stability of a volatile area. The race between the superpowers has an unsettling effect on the contending regional powers that thrive on international tension to achieve their ends.

For a valid assessment of the prospects for stability we have first to understand why it is that the Arab World has proved to be such an unstable region of the world. We have also to ask ourselves what can be done to check and contain the dangers involved; for it is on our ability to manage crises that the eventual outcome will depend.

Domestic stability in the Arab World is directly related to two essential aspects of politics in the region and associated with two distinct concepts. The first is the question of political identity and the second is that of legitimacy or the creation of legitimate rule which can respond to people's needs and aspirations.

It has been generally recognised that there is a dichotomy between certain brands of nationalist ideology and religious faith in the Arab political identity. As a member of the Hashemite family, I have adhered to a long-standing tradition in my attempts to bridge the gap between Arabism and a national identity and Islam as a universal religion. Some ideologies however, both nationalist and religious, have tended to be too exclusive and have therefore been divisive. They have drawn distinctions between Arabs and non-Arabs irrespective of their religion or between Muslims and non-Muslims, regardless of their ethnic and social origins. The reaction to such separatist ideologies is manifest both in the Lebanese case and in the conflict between Iraq and Iran. Non-Muslim communities such as the Maronite Christians of Lebanon begin to fear Muslim domination, and non-Arab communities like the Kurds of Iraq have grown resentful of Arab political control. Iran's dilemma is, that caught between the burden of tradition with its insistence on the supremacy of religious rule and the requirements of the modern territorial state, it has, to all intents and purposes, declared war against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all Muslim states. The designation the Islamic Republic of Iran seeks to impose is that all Muslims should be citizens of one Muslim state. We contend that while the Muslim Umma is one, there are many Muslim states.

The question of identity is often accentuated by the problem of legitimacy. The legitimisation of power is dependent on the universal acknowledgement of the authority of a government to take decisions on behalf of all the people it governs. The power of a government derives from its moral right to regulate the life of its citizens. It is obeyed because of this moral claim.

We all know that the states of the Arab World are modern creations. Their political structures are still evolving. Thus, at times, a government may find it difficult to acquire the necessary universal moral authority over its people to govern effectively. Conversely, a section of the people may find itself alienated from the new form of government to the extent that it can no longer accept or acknowledge the authority of the state. Such alienation inevitably creates social unrest. Moreover, the conflict between the concept of the territorial state suggests that the legitimisation of power will continue to be contested in the Arab World, giving rise to unstable conditions. Friction is inevitable and governments will occasionally be forced to resort to coercion in order to resolve domestic conflicts.

What we have to do is to develop our representative institutions so that the interests and expectations of all our peoples, diverse as they may be, can be accommodated within an acceptable framework of the rule of Law.

Modernisation has been the outstanding feature of the politics of the Arab east for many years. It has brought us enormous benefits and improvements, but it has also created some serious problems. Rapid economic development, accompanied by large scale migration from the rural areas to towns and cities has given rise to social dislocation and political alienation. Further, in the absence of public institutions to subsume discontent and channel it towards peaceful means of resolution, radicalisation has grown rampant among dissenting groups and is seized upon by fundamentalist elements to foment violent political action. Oil revenues moreover have worsened the disparities between social groups, thus making revolution in the name of religion become an attractive proposition.

Unfortunately, economic development alone is no panacea for our political ills. It must be accompanied by action on the political front. Different segments of society must be allowed and encouraged to interact positively instead of being subordinated to one another. Our approach is based on the true Islamic principles of justice, tolerance and equity that can be compared to the well-known principles of liberty, equality and fraternity.

Domestic tension alone would have been manageable but for the repeated failure to solve the outstanding regional problems of our area. The core of the regional problem is the Arab-Israeli conflict, at the basis of which is the tragedy of the Palestinian people and their lands. It is this issue above all others that dominate our area. The question is one of the destiny and future life of my nation and directly affects world peace.

Security, in our opinion, has several components: economic, political, social and military. Economic progress and cooperation do not occur in a vacuum and cannot thrive in an unstable, threatened environment. Our experience in the region has shown that Israeli intransigence is threatening the stability of the area, as well as its economic progress. The intervention of the superpowers in the region's affairs has done little to alleviate the problem. The current situation has implications which go far beyond the borders of the region, threatening world peace and security. Israel has been in occupation of Arab territories for seventeen years now. The onslaught of its occupation policy has undermined the foundations of peace negotiations set out in United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, and has eroded the credibility of the United States as a peace mediator in the dispute.

It is truly paradoxical that a state which so unceasingly proclaims its desire to live in peace with its neighbours should instigate so much hatred, enmity and conflict. The constant war waged by Israel against the Palestinians in the occupied territories, in the refugee camps and elsewhere, no less than the war conducted by its forces of occupation in Lebanon, is aimed above and beyond the establishment of "Greater Israel", at the fragmentation of Arab society into fractious warring groups. Israel would like to see every Arab state, like Lebanon, in disarray.

I do not have to say that it would be a recipe for disaster if the Israelis are allowed to succeed. Israel's strategic policy as regards the Arabs, likewise its vision of its own future position in the region, resembles that of Iran. Both Iran and Israel see the breakup of the present territorial states of the Arab World as a pre-requisite for the assertion of their own hegemony over the whole region. It is hoped that both may have learned a lesson from their wars of aggression against their neighbours. If, however, as seems probable, that lesson goes unheeded, then the consequences are likely to be grim. The politics of brute violence will prevail and the world, confronted with replicas of the Lebanese situation, will blame the familiar scene on incompetent Middle Eastern politics.

The involvement of the superpowers in a region of such strategic importance as the Middle East is perhaps inevitable. However, the superpowers approach has often been ambiguous and their policies somewhat inconsistent. In the last few years, hard experience has taught us that a single peace mediator, albeit a superpower with considerable leverage of pressure on Israel, has not induced the desired result.

From about the mid 1970's the United States assumed the role of peace-broker between the Arab states and Israel, to the exclusion of all others. The abandonment of the joint approach with the Soviet Union, which characterised the first phase of peace-making at the Geneva Middle East Peace Conference after the war of 1973, marked a turning point for American power and influence in the region. Rather than consolidating that position however, successive setbacks in Lebanon, in Iran and with regard to the peace negotiations, have eroded the United States' position. The outcome has been detrimental to the peace process and to the long term prospects for stability, since the net result has been greater polarisation on a global scale and interminable deadlock in national and regional conflicts.

Fluctuation in American policy has been aggravated by domestic manipulation of the American political system. This has been particularly noticeable in an election year. Pressure groups have been able to exploit the dynamics of American presidential elections so successfully that they have rendered the peace process in the Middle East an expendable item of foreign policy.

Election politics apart, you will recall that in his September 1982 peace initiative, which I welcomed and attempted to promote for a full eighteen months, President Reagan spoke of the immediate adoption of a settlement freeze by Israel to facilitate the peace process. I do not have to remind you that Israel was contemptuous in its rejection of this initiative, or that the construction of new settlements continues unabated. We awaited the American reaction. When it came, it was a shock. Israel was to receive more aid than ever before, whilst we were denied the sale of weapons essential to our national security. More recently, American funds have been rushed to prop-up Israel's ailing economy, while Israeli leaders, some of them in parliament and in Cabinet, call for the forcible mass expulsion of the Arab population of Israel and the occupied territories. This expulsion call, like the plan to relocate refugee camps in the occupied West Bank, is bound to cause distress, fear, friction and violence — the very elements on which extremist politics thrive.

The outside world may be concerned about the current deadlock in the Middle East peace process — we are alarmed by what is happening on the ground. Whether the Arabs are expelled or remain, creeping annexation of the occupied territories, unless halted, will create an explosive situation. If the Arabs stay in their ancestral homeland they face virtual slavery under an Israeli apartheid system. Their expulsion, on the other hand, will destabilise the politics, not simply of the neighbouring states, but of the whole Arab World.

Recent attempts at promoting peace in our region have shown a marked neglect of the aspirations of the people dirctly concerned. They have also ignored substantive issues which are at the heart of the problem. These issues include the basic right of people to self-determination and to sovereignty over their homeland and its resources. We believe the integrity of the people under occupation must be protected. The status of their land must be safeguarded. To this end we have launched a determined diplomatic drive to break the current impasse. It is an earnest attempt to create a situation in which Jordan, along with its Palestinian and other Arab partners, can breathe new life into the moribund peace process. While our commitment to the principles enunciated by United Nations Security Council Resolution 242 and 338 remains unshakeable. [sentence as published]

We have called for the convening of an international peace conference with the participation of all parties to the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, together with the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, whose paramount objective is a comprehensive and lasting settlement of the Palestinian question to the satisfaction of all the parties directly involved in the dispute and the establishment of a lasting Middle East peace.

Resolute action is urgently required to define the basic issues, to guarantee the integrity of the people in the occupied territories and to secure their aggregate rights in their ancestral homeland, most particularly that of self-determination.

For our part, we will maintain our present course. My country has long been commmitted to peace and security in the Middle East. We are not new converts and our contribution is clear and beyond doubt. We have supported Iraq against Iranian aggression. We will do everything in our power to protect the independence and territorial integrity of Iraq and neighbouring Arab states in the Gulf region. We have urged that the government of Lebanon be enabled to assert its authority over all its sovereign territory and we have offered Lebanon unlimited support in this respect.

Our association with the people of Palestine is an historic one. Our past, our present and our future are so inextricably linked that we have but one destiny. We have accepted and continue to respect the Arab decision to designate the Palestine Liberation Organisation as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. We are conducting serious constructive discussions with the Palestine Liberation Organisation to define the basic requirements of peace-making.

We remain in close touch with the beleaguered people of the occupied territories. Their predicament is the single most important consideration in the formulation of our policy. Our aim is to encourage them to hold fast to the land of their forefathers and to give hope where hopelessness prevails.

We have recently restored diplomatic relations with Egypt, a move which has been variously interpreted in certain political circles. Some see it as part of a concerted United States effort to revive the moribund Reagan peace initiative of 1982. I do not have to point out that Israel rejects outright the terms of this initiative. Others have described the measure as an attempt to form a bloc, an axis, to check the growing influence of other Arab states. Let me state categorically that nothing could be further from the truth.

Our decision is the result of a general conviction that since Egypt is a vital part of the Arab World and with Egypt's unstinting contributions to Arab causes under its present leadership, the time had come to restore our relations and fullest cooperation, to adequately face our common destiny.

Egypt's reunification with its Arab family will reinforce the stability of the region and strengthen the Arab responsible constituency. Nonetheless, we have remained resolute in our rejection of the Camp David formula for the resolution of the Palestinian problem. We want peace, but it has to be a stable peace. We seek a just and lasting peace so that we can devote our energies and resources to tackling the domestic problems I mentioned earlier. Peace with honour, a settlement which safeguards the dignity of man is the only genuine investment in peace for our planet and the only insurance against instability and the continuous fanning of the flames of war.

Information Minister on Palestine Question

PM101137 Cairo AL-SHA'B in Arabic 4 Dec 84 p 3

[Interview with Minister of Information Layla Sharaf by Hasanayn Karrum in Amman — date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: Why did the king propose Resolution 242 as a basis for a settlement?

Answer: His Majesty's speech was direct and free of slogans; it was precise, frank, and unemotional because we have no time to waste in shouting slogans.

With regard to Resolution 242, which has raised many questions, Jordan sees it as a starting point for our visualizations, not the end of them. When his majesty proposed this resolution he also went further by demanding the holding of an international conference in which the Palestinians would take part on an equal footing with the other parties.

We demand a return to Resolution 242 because it means adherence to the land. In this respect it is different from the Camp David agreement, which left the door open for Begin to interpret it as he wished — as meaning autonomy for the population and not the abandonment of the occupied territories.

Question: What were the encouraging signs that prompted His Majesty King Husayn to launch his initiative?

Answer: When his majesty the king proposed the idea of an international conference, it was opposed at first by the United States, France, Britain, the Netherlands, and Egypt. But now the situation has somehow changed. The Netherlands and Egypt accept it, and Britain and France do not object to it, but they want guarantees for its success. As for the United States, it is reconsidering the matter.

On the Israeli side, the withdrawal of Israeli forces from southern Lebanon will take place because of the losses the Lebanese resistance is inflicting on them, and the building of settlements in the West Bank and Gaza sector will stop because of the economic difficulties facing Israel.

These factors make the international situation more positive and more amenable to the idea of an international conference.

Question: It is said that King Husayn's initiative has deepened the rift among the Palestinians.

Answer: We did not seek to deepen the rift among the Palestinians; the rift already existed. We believe that any leadership must adopt a clear stand with regard to what is happening because the clarity of such a stand would make it easier for the silent majority among the Palestinians to rally around this leadership so that they are not at a loss. By defining its attitude a leadership wins support and is not weakened.

Question: His majesty the king proposed holding an international conference to find a solution to the Palestinian problem. If Israel rejects this proposal and demands joint Israeli-Jordanian-Palestinian negotiations instead, what will your attitude be?

Answer: We cannot accept everything that Israel suggests because if we accept this principle we will be abandoning the land and foresaking the cause. The cause will be lost. Israel wants to absorb the territories it is occupying. We proposed what the world community and international legitimacy agree upon. This is the starting point.

Question: In his speech his majesty said: "We are prepared to do everything for your cause and our cause except conclude a separate peace." What does his majesty mean by separate peace?

Answer: It means separate talks with Israel and the conclusion of agreements with it outside the framework of the Arab community. This is what his majesty rejects, has rejected throughout the past years, and will continue to reject.

Question: But Egypt, Minister, has concluded a separate peace with Israel, and the matter is over as far as it is concerned. The Lebanese Government is now negotiating with Israel separately in order to reach an agreement ensuring the withdrawal of Israel forces from southern Lebanon. There remained only yourselves and the Palestinians. Do I understand from your answer that you insist that the solution you are calling for also include the Syrian territories so that the solution is not separate?

Answer: Yes. The reason for the break with Egypt was that it had entered into a separate solution with Israel. The first breach in the Arab strategy and the Arab ranks happened when the late President al-Sadat visited Jerusalem, and the Camp David accords were reached after the visit. This was the first breach in the Arab front and, together with other international conditions, it made it easy for Israel to occupy Lebanon. For this reason we do not want to take this step and we believe that the original Arab strategy, namely comprehensive arrangements and a just and comprehensive peace, is the only thing that should be implemented. We demand the liberation of every inch of the Arab land occupied by Israel in the Golan, the East Bank, and Gaza sector. For this reason we must maintain the strength of the Arab front through the unity of the Arab ranks and unity of direction in a single march.

Question: If Syria refuses to join you, will you proceed alone with the Palestinians?

Answer: There are many hidden assumptions in this question. We know that Syria has accepted an international umbrella and an international conference. I do not want to jump to conclusions by answering hypothetical questions. I prefer to answer this question when it arises.

Question: If the Israeli Government again proposes the Allon plan, what will your attitude be?

Answer: Our stand is clear. Very briefly it is land in return for peace. We will not agree to foresake the land.

Question: Some people say: Let us cede some of the land in return for regaining most of it, rather than lose all of it.

Answer: This is what we reject. We are seeking to restore all the occupied Arab territories. Every time a part of the land was lost, but we cannot accept that. [sentence as published]

Question: Is there contact between you and the Arab countries in order to obtain their support?

Answer: If the Palestinians and we agree, we will go to the Arab countries to ask them to support us on the grounds that we, the Jordanians and the Palestinians, are the ones affected most by this case.

We believe that the Arab countries will respond to our desire and will give us their blessing, as this will relieve them of the burden of the problem since those directly concerned will shoulder it.

Trade Agreement To Be Signed With Egypt

JN080930 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 8 Dec 84 p 3

[By Sa'd Hattar]

[Text] Amman-A $30 million deal is due to be signed Saturday in Amman between Egypt and Jordan as the first phase in implementing the bilateral trade agreement for the year 1985.

A trade protocol, which was signed in Cairo, stipulates that Jordanian exports to Egypt should not be less than 30 different industrial items. An Egyptian delegation, headed by the chairman of the board of Al-Nasr Company for Export and Import Kamal Hilali, is currently in Amman to select the items which will be included in the deal. The delegation, which arrived in Amman earlier last week has already visited several Jordanian factories in Amman and Irbid during which it selected 35 major items for possible inclusion in the deal.

According to Mr Hilali, the selected items ranged from textile products, refrigerators and leather products to detergents and electric heaters. Mr Hilali expressed the hope that the volume of trade between Jordan and Egypt will reach $150 million in the near future. "Egypt does not impose any restrictions on exporting Egyptian products to Jordan," he said.

Mr Hilali explained that the agreement, which was signed right after the resumption of full diplomatic relations between Egypt and Jordan last Septemebr, includes $7.5 million worth of tax exempted Jordanian goods imported via Al-Nasr Company, $2.5 million goods which will be imported via the Jordanian Commerce Centre in Cairo while the other $20 million will be open for various Egyptian private and publice sector import companies, he added.

The trade protocol also comprises a "barter agreement" which allows for equal goods transaction between public sector export and import companies in both countries he said.

Mr Hilali pointed out that the agreement constitutes a substantial quantitative shift in the history of bilateral economic and trade relations between the two countries. "The volume of trade between Egypt and Jordan prior to the breaking of bilateral relations in 1979 had never exceeded three to four million dollars," he said.

This is the second Egyptian trade delegation arriving in Amman within a month, The first one, headed by the Egyptian deputy minister of housing , signed a deal with the South Cement Company for one million tonnes of Jordanian cement, worth $36 million.

The second delegation headed by the largest public company for export and import in Egypt is paving the way for a complete cooperative trade transaction between the two countries

Speaking of the Al-Nasr Company Mr Hilali said: "It was established in 1958 after the trade generalisation, since then it has played a great role in Egyptian external trade. It has 32 branches spread in Africa and Arab countries, and has had a branch in Amman since 1967. The companies exportation and

importation reaches up to $800 million a year, the lion's share of which goes to importation ($600 million) and $100 million for exportation while $100 million is allocated for international bargains, he said

Mr Hilali is due to leave Amman on Saturday after signing the deal which will be signed by the Jordan side by Dr Muhammad Bani Hani, director general of government commercial centres in Jordan.

Syrian Oil Delegation Arrives in Amman
JN090842 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 9 Dec 84 p 5

[Text] A delegation from the Syrian national petroleum company arrived in Amman yesterday on a 4-day visit to the Natural Resources Authority.

The delegation, comprising four experts, will be acquainted with the Authority's activities in the field of oil exploration and its expertise in this field. The delegation will also exchange information with the Authority's oil exploration specialists in order to benefit from Jordanian experience. The delegation will visit a number of oil exploration sites.

Netherlands Army Commander Leaves Amman
JN071847 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Lieutenant General (Johann) Roos, commander of the Netherlands Army, and the delegation accompanying him left Amman this morning after an official visit lasting several days, during which he met with Staff General al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces. He also visited a number of military positions and historical sites in the Kingdom. He was seen off by Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Fathi Abu Talib and a number of his aides.

Economic Cooperation With SFRY Discussed
JN091701 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] Amman — The Jordanian side led by Minister of Industry and Trade Dr Jawad al-'Anani and the SFRY side led by minister Dimitrije Tasic, president of the Committee for Regional Markets, held a meeting at the Ministry of Industry and Trade today to discuss areas of economic and trade cooperation between Jordan and the SFRY. They also discussed economic and trade issues of common interest, the trade balance between the two countries, and ways to increase cooperation regarding importing Jordanian phosphate.

Algerian Minister of Transportation Arrives
JN091705 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] Amman — Algerian Minister of Transportation Saleh Goudjil arrived in Amman this evening on an official visit to Jordan to hold talks with Jordanian officials on developing relations between the two fraternal countries. He was recived at the airport by Jordanian Minister of Transportation Farhi 'Ubayd, Ministry Under Secretary Nazim 'Arif, Civil Aviation Director General Khalid Muhammad 'Ali, and the Algerian ambassador in Amman.

Transportation Minister Meets GDR Official
JN092025 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] Amman — Minister of Transportation Farhi 'Ubayd met with GDR Minister for Construction of Heavy Machinery and Equipment Rolf Kersten at Alia International Airport today. They discussed spheres of cooperation between the two countries in the fields of railways, ports, and air transportation. The meeting was attended on the Jordanian side by Transportation Ministry Under Secretary Dr Anzim 'Arif, Civil Aviation Director General Khalid Muhammad 'Ali, and Aqaba Railways Director General Sahl Hamzah. The GDR charge d'affaires and the delegation accompanying the GDR minister attended.

Cabinet Endorses TASS-PETRA Agreement
JN100724 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 10 Dec 84 p 3

[Text] Amman (PETRA) — The Cabinet Sunday endorsed an agreement for joint cooperation between the Jordanian News Agency, PETRA and the Soviet News Agency, TASS. The agreement is aimed at promoting cooperation in technical fields and the exchange of news and informational materials between the two news agencies.

Continued Coverage of Al-Naqurah Military Talks

Talks Resume

NC101010 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0845 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Report by NATIONAL INFORMATION AGENCY correspondent Antoine 'Awn from Al-Naqurah — live]

[Text] The first session of today's military talks began at 1000. Staff Brigadier General Muhammad al-Hajj was more candid with reporters today and expressed his support for speeding up the negotiations. Commenting on a *JERUSALEM POST* report this morning that Lebanon's failure to agree to Israeli proposals will lead Israel to reconsider its partial withdrawal, Brig Gen al-Hajj said: If Israel is trying to foil the talks, this is not our concern. We are here to discuss Israel's withdrawal. The leader of the Lebanese delegation said that security in Iqlim al-Kharrub can only be maintained by the legitimate Army and that any other force will not be capable of this. He noted that if there are political problems preventing the Army's arrival in this area, such problems will vanish, because there are no fundamental differences among the Lebanese parties regarding this.

Brig Gen al-Hajj said that Lebanon does not oppose holding three sessions weekly, provided that each session of talks are followed by 2 days respite. However, the Israeli side refuses to go to Al-Naqurah on Saturday. Head of the Israeli delegation 'Amos Gilbo'a said Israel agrees to adjourn the talks on 20 December during the holidays. He declined to discuss the question of Israeli partial withdrawal, but said that today's session will resume the discussion of the details of the proposed plan.

However, regarding today's session, well-informed Lebanese military sources said that Lebanon will once again raise the question of Israeli interference north of the Al-Awwali line, and will hold the Israelis responsible for the recent exacerbation in the security situation. The Lebanese delegation may raise the issue of Hammud and Al-Ra'i hospitals in the south and the arrest of doctors by the Israelis. The sources affirmed that the Lebanese side will consider the deployment north of the Al-Litani line as a Cypriotization of the Lebanese issue.

The sources said that the international role in the conference room remains neutral when the talks heat up. However, General Callaghan has been reporting to the UN secretary general on the talks. Regarding the possibility of holding meetings during the holidays, the same sources said that this question will have to be discussed among Beirut, New York, and Israel through UN envoy Jean-Claude Aime.

Morning Session Reported

NC101232 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Report by NATIONAL INFORMATION AGENCY correspondent Antoine 'Awn from Al-Naqurah — recorded]

[Text] The military delegations will return to the conference room after a lunch hosted by General William Callaghan. No briefings were given to journalists today. However, it has been learned that this morning's session began with both sides agreeing to adjourn the talks for 2 weeks during the holidays. The discussion then dealt with military issues. The Israeli side has not yet responded to the Lebanese plan. A discussion of details took place. It was learned that the atmosphere inside the room was somewhat tense when 'Amos Gilbo'a, head of the Israeli delegation, accused the Lebanese Army of attempting to hold Israel responsible for the Iqlim al-Kharrub disturbances to cover up, as he put it, the Army's failure to deploy on the coastal highway and in Iqlim al-Kharrub. Gilbo'a said that one must wait to see whether the Lebanese Army can deploy along the coastal highway and in Iqlim al-Kharrub.

Brigadier General Muhammad al-Hajj stressed in reply that the Lebanese Army is the only force capable of maintaining security in any Lebanese area.

We are awaiting further information to convey to you.

'Usayran Criticizes Delaying Tactics

NC071450 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Answering a question about the obstacles facing the Lebanese-Israeli military talks in Al-Naqurah, Defense Minister 'Adil 'Usayran has said: It is not strange or new for Israel to resort to maneuvering to prolong the talks without results, and to submit demands which it knows in advance that Lebanon will not accept. Israel wants these talks to fail so that no military coordination will take place with the Lebanese Army for its withdrawal from the south.

It did the same thing before it withdrew from the Al-Shuf and 'Alayh. This is because, in its opinion, an uncoordinated withdrawal will lead to disturbances in the areas it evacuates. We hope vigilant citizens will avoid this by closing their ranks and by not allowing their differences to lead to massacres, something Israel hopes will happen. Nothing short of national awareness can frustrate the Israeli enemy's chance to sow discord among the Lebanese, so that his interests will be achieved over their dead bodies and skulls without discrimination.

Minister 'Usayran added: It is the heroic national resistance which will ultimately force Israel into unconditional withdrawal, to avoid the human losses Israel suffers daily.

UN's Jean-Claude Aime Arrives in Beirut

NC071213 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Jean-Claude Aime, assistant deputy UN secretary general for political affairs, arrived at Beirut Airport from Israel a short while ago. He immediately proceeded to meet with Foreign Ministry Secretary General Fu'ad al-Turk.

Aime Leaves for Israel

NC081823 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Jean-Claude Aime, assistant deputy UN secretary general for political affairs, this evening left Beirut for Israel aboard a private plane. While in Beirut, the UN official held two meetings with Ambassador Fu'ad al-Turk, the Foreign Ministry under secretary, and briefed him on the Israeli position concerning the deployment of the Lebanese Army and UN forces in southern Lebanon. Aime will acquaint the Israeli officials with the Lebanese stand on the issue.

'Usayran Confers With Netherlands Army Commander

NC081424 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] National Defense Minister 'Adil 'Usayran today received the Netherlands Army commander and his delegation. Army Commander General Michel 'Awn attended the meeting. The two sides discussed the role of the UN forces and the tasks to which these forces can be assigned in coordination and cooperation with the Lebanese Army, in light of the ongoing Al-Naqurah talks. Minister 'Usayran held a series of meetings with Army officers, during which he discussed the new concept of the coastal line security plan.

Minister al-Hashim Returns From Tunis Conferences

NC072026 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Joseph al-Hashim, minister of post and telecommunications, public health, and social affairs, returned to Beirut this evening from Tunis after heading Lebanon's delegation to the Arab interior ministers conference and the Arab social affairs ministers conference held there at the beginning of December. Jordanian Minister Dr Taysir 'Abd al-Jabir, who chaired the Arab social affairs ministers conference, arrived at Beirut airport on board the same plane.

At the airport, Minister al-Hashim welcomed the Jordanian minister, who is passing through Lebanon on his way back to Jordan. He said: I went to Tunis at the request of the Lebanese Government to explain the bitter state of affairs in the south and the southerners' suffering. With the cooperation of the heads of fraternal delegations, agreement was reached to support the Lebanese Government in its salvation march and to support the Lebanese Government's position in talks for the liberation of the south from Israeli occupation.

Materials on Security Plan, Army Deployment

Al-Hashim Calls Obstructors 'Devils'

NC080616 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Following his return from Tunis last night, Minister Joseph al-Hashim described those who obstruct the process of security and reconciliation as devils. He pointed out that all the parties concerned approved the details of the security plan at the last Cabinet meeting. He referred to the importance of the Army's deployment along the coastal line to the south and the southerners, and as a prelude to the reunity of the land, the people, and the Army.

Al-Hashim said that agreement was reached in Tunis to support the Lebanese Government in its salvation march and to support Lebanon's position in the Al-Naqurah negotiations.

Details of Amended Plan

NC080733 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Once again the Junblatt party faces a test of its intentions — to either accept or reject the amended security plan. Junblatt last night was informed about the draft plan. Sources close to Junblatt said that a meeting will be held in Al-Mukhtarah today to take a final position and to convey it to the Military Council, which is scheduled to resume its meetings today.

Informed sources have disclosed some of the amendments to the security plan concerning the Army's deployment, the kind of forces to be deployed, and the number of roadblocks. The sources said that the amendments reduced the number of roadblocks on the coastal road and limited the depth of military deployment.

In its broad outlines, the plan is as follows: Establishing two roadblocks in Khaldah and Al-Damur instead of five; keeping the Al-Na'imah area clear of roadblocks, and deploying roving patrols; deploying infantry units along the coastal road to a depth of 500 meters on both sides, instead of 1,500 and 2,000 meters; using some hills as permanent posts and others as temporary posts; and deploying two Army companies in the Shhim and Barja areas and other companies along the Jun-'Alman-Majdaluna-Mazra'at al-Dahr line.

Junblatt Indicates Approval

NC081243 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] From Al-Mukhtarah, Minister Walid Junblatt has told the Military Council he approves of the security plan for the coastal road and Iqlim al-Kharrub.

All Parties Approve Plan

NC081413 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1330 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] At its meeting at the Defense Ministry building today, the Military Council was informed that all parties concerned approve the new security plan. The council is expected to submit this approval to the Cabinet to fix the zero hour for the plan's implementation.

The meeting was still in progress at 1345 this afternoon. Army Commander General Michel 'Awn, the member officers, and

representatives of the various party leaderships are attending this meeting to complete the maps which will show where the Army will be stationed.

Al-Jumayyil, Karami Review Deployment

NC081418 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] During their weekly appraisal meeting today, President Amin al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister Rashid Karami reviewed the new Army deployment plan on the coastal line, in light of the Military Council's steps and its meetings with the parties concerned. Prime Minister Rashid Karami made no statements at the end of the meeting.

Birri: Amal Approves Plan

NC081516 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1400 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Nabih Birri, minister of state for south Lebanon and reconstruction affairs, has said that the Amal movement approves the new concept of the military plan for the coast. However, the movement will have to study the second part of the plan pertaining to equipment and the preparation of personnel to complete its approval.

Birri emphasized that opening the coastal road will strengthen the links of the south with the homeland, and will also strengthen the links between the allies of the national ranks. He affirmed that the alliance between the Amal movement and the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] has definite goals. The goal of the PSP and the Amal movement is the same and stresses the need to open the road to the south. He said that the Phalangist forces' approval of the plan constitutes a new inclination — to slip away from Israel. He affirmed that the unity of the domestic stand will make it easier for Syria to rescue Lebanon, and will help impose an Israeli withdrawal according to Lebanese conditions.

Junblatt Rejects Security Plan

NC081902 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1730 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Speech delivered by PSP leader, Walid Junblatt, on 8 December, on the occasion of the inauguration of the martyrs sons kindergarten in B'aqlin — recorded]

[Text] Your eminence Shaykh Muhammad Abu Shaqra, Princess Khawlah Arsalan, Dr 'Atif Sallum, Your Excellencies, honorable guests: The war is not merely guns and tanks. War also involves social welfare for the families and orphans who have paid the price of martyrdom on the battlefronts. We are meeting today to inaugurate this valuable center. The honorable (?guests) built, or rather helped build, this center, considering it as an essential social effort to bolster steadfastness in the plain and the mountain and the steadfastness of the sons of Bani Ma'ruf [Druze community] and to maintain the morale of the families and orphans who paid this high price — the price of martyrdom [words indistinct].

While thanking you, and while thanking his eminence for his patronage, and also the princess and everyone, particularly Dr 'Atif Sallum [applause], we say the war is, regrettably, continuing. Therefore, we need such centers. I wish I could tell you that the war has ended. However, the fact is that the war has not yet, regrettably, ended. Therefore, it is the duty of all good people in this country, particularly those in the mountain, to support the steadfastness of the mountain and the fronts militarily, morally, socially, and economically, to confront the plot which seeks to uproot us, evict us from our houses, and kill us. They [the Phalangists] have done this in Kafr Matta, 'Abay, and al-Sahhar.

The official media and some government officials have declared that I approved the security plan. No, I have not approved, nor I will not approve, a security plan [applause] whose only objective is to surround the mountain, kill the mountain's inhabitants, regain Al-Sahhar peacefully, cut Beirut road, and attack us with the tanks of this spiteful Army and the guns of this criminal Army. I say this very frankly to remove all doubts. We are for the liberation of the south. We support this Army's dispatch to the south — welcome. However, we oppose the stationing of this army along the coastal road. We also oppose the mountain being surrounded from Iqlim al-Kharrub to [word indistinct]. We will continue to reject this regardless of the cost.

We are for the liberation of the south. The Army will not go to the south to liberate it. The Army will go to the south in accordance with what is termed as security arrangements. Well, let us accept this. If all the patriots in Lebanon accept that the mountain's inhabitants be slaughtered and killed, that Walid Junblatt and the PSP, and the sons of Ma'ruf put their necks in the hands of this Army, then let them say so. Let the national Lebanese resistance come first and say this. We will then say that [words indistinct] the Army will not go to the mountain to usurp it. Let it go to the south, if it wants.

However, it will not take positions between Khaldah and Al-Awwali; it will never take positions between Khaldah and Al-Awwali. I bear the responsibility for what I say, even if this stand makes it difficult for some. However, you will remember that we were right. We will always be right. We, the Druze community, will always remain in this mountain as the army of Arabism and the sword of Islam. Peace be with you. [applause]

Junblatt Rejects Army Deployment

NC100644 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0530 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Yesterday afternoon, a ceremony was held in Ra's al-Matn to unveil a monument to the martyr leader [Kamal Junblatt]. Walid Junblatt made a speech at the ceremony. He said: Whatever is said about the Progressive Socialist Party and Walid Junblatt, that we prevent the Army deployment in the south, and whatever the plots and rumors — the source we know — we tell you that the cause is one and the rifle is one. We will never relinquish the rifle, because it is a question of existence and survival, a question of Arabism and Islam, and a cause of Syria. We are proud that Syria's cause is ours, regardless of the intrigues of the isolationists and their supporters.

Junblatt added: We support the liberation of the south and the Army crossing to deploy in the south. However, we reject the Army deployment on the road because it would be to besiege the mountain or occupy it. We say "yes" to the crossing, but "no" to deployment. This is our political slogan today. The same issue is inseparable from the south up to the Al-Shuf, 'Alayh, Baysur, heroic 'Aytat, and throughout Lebanon. It is an Arab and national issue and, primarily, Syria's issue. Syria is protecting the patriots and honest people in Lebanon and is telling the isolationists and reactionaries trying to besiege Syria that the U.S. and other plots will not succeed.

Junblatt Criticizes Government, Army

NC100803 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] In a new statement appearing in today's papers, Minister Walid Junblatt said we are nothing but false witnesses in a government of national coincidence [al-sudfah al-wataniyah]. What is the difference between the present government under Rashid effendi [Karami] and the Al-Wazzan government? Why am I serving in this government? Because I am signing some deals and we are paving some roads.

Junblatt added: This government has not accomplished anything. It is merely implementing the decisions made by [the government of] Shafiq al-Wazzan. All reforms have been referred to committees. In other words, those reforms are partial and insipid. The Lausanne conference was a failure. It has led us to this temporary compromise now handled by the committees.

Talking about the Army, Junblatt said: The Army is a peculiar institution in this regime. To put it mildly, the Army is an institution of mercenaries. It is not a national one.

Junblatt reiterated that he favors sending the Army to the south, but rejected the idea of Army deployment along the coastal road.

PSP Submits Questions

NC081952 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1730 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] The PSP tonight sent a reply memorandum to the Military Council dealing with the security plan. It includes a number of questions. The memorandum says:

The PSP has most thoroughly and attentively studied, within the period agreed upon, the draft plan submitted to it. While asserting its abidance by the political decision providing for the dispatch of the Army to the south and for guaranteeing its deployment, the PSP submits the following questions for clarification:

—1. What is the structure of the 12th Brigade in terms of officers, noncommissioned officers, and men, and what type of weapons will it be equipped with?
—2. Under whose orders will the brigade commander come when the brigade carries out the task assigned to it?
—3. What is the deployment plan after the deployment in the Al-Awwali area, in case the enemy withdraws, and what is the task assigned to the brigade if the enemy does not withdraw, and the Al-Awwali bridge remains closed?
—4. How and when will the Lebanese Forces withdraw from Iqlim al-Kharrub?
—5. What is the extent of the plan's linkage with the situation in the other areas, particularly in the explosive mountain area?
—6. Who will be appointed as commander of the Jabal Lubnan District, and who will be in charge of intelligence in the force which will go to the south, knowing that the supposed deployment area is the southern plain of Jabal Lubnan?
—7. What is the fate of Al-Jiyah port?
—8. How far has the question of equipping the 11th Brigade progressed?

In addition to this, informed sources close to the PSP say that the questions raised by the party are connected with sensitive points which should have been resolved long ago. They add that the plan either follows the national course or it will become impossible to form the force assigned to the task.

These sources believe that the 12th Brigade commander should be attached to the Military Council in its capacity as a collective command when the Army assumes security tasks. They believe that this should be done through the deputy chief of staff for operations.

They also believe that the questions connected with the withdrawal of the Lebanese Forces and the closing of Al-Jiyah port are directly linked with the need to defuse the situation in the area which the Army will cross to the south. They further said that the questions regarding the Jabal Lubnan area command and intelligence unit in the district are directed to the political authority, which has often made promises in this regard.

Finally, these sources believe that to keep the situation hot on the Suq al-Gharb-'Aytat line might expose the security situation in the whole country to a setback. The same sources say that the PSP's answer stems from its eagerness that the crossing to the south should succeed and that there should be no new security pitfalls.

Military Council Answers Questions

NC100748 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Pending the outcome of the new U.S. efforts through Richard Murphy, who visited Tel Aviv yesterday and arrived in Beirut last night, intensive contacts are continuing.

The Military Council held an extraordinary meeting yesterday, under the chairmanship of Army Commander General Michel 'Awn. Staff Major General Mahmud Tayy Abu Dargham, Army chief of staff, and the council members attended. The meeting dealt with the questions submitted by the Progressive Socialist Party to Maj Gen Abu Dargham 2 days ago.

Sources at the council said the council drew up its answers to these questions, noting the remarks made by Minister Nabih

Birri regarding the formation of the 12th Brigade. The sources said that the council will covey its answers to President al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister Karami. The answers are derived from the basic security plan for the coastal highway and from the defense law. They are purely military answers to every question posed by those concerned.

The success of the plan requires coordination with and approval by the parties concerned.

The stance expressed yesterday by Minister Walid Junblatt did not suggest that the plan was frozen, but stressed the need for implementation. He supported the Army's entry into the south and against its deployment on the highway to surround the mountain to attempt to occupy it once again.

Minister Junblatt affirmed that he supports the Army's entry into the south but not its deployment in the mountain.

In an interview published today in *AL-SAFIR*, Junblatt said that he is prepared to withdraw from Iqlim al-Kharrub provided that there are no illegitiamte armed forces in the area, noting that he will not accept the Army's presence in Iqlim al-Kharrub if its units do not inspire reassurance.

A source close to Minister Junblatt last night said the Military Council did not convey its answers to any party and that the council will submit the answers, with the questions, to the Cabinet for consideration.

The source said the Progressive Socialist Party's stance has not changed. The party wants the security plan to be for the south, but if it is to include the mountain or if it will affect the mountain's situation, then this calls for a general review of the situation.

Minister Junblatt conferred with Minister Birri on current developments.

Former Minister Marwan Hamadah met with Staff Maj Gen Mahmud Tayy Abu Dargham, Army chief of staff, who briefed him on the Military Council's talks and the answers it will give to the Progressive Socialist Party's questions. They also discussed the explosive security situation in the mountain areas and means to contain it. Hamadah subsequently contacted Minister Junblatt in Al-Mukhtarah to brief him on the meeting.

Sham'un Calls for Implementation

NC091238 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1145 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] Minister Camille Sham'un affirmed to Radio Free Lebanon at noon today that the artillery shelling directed at peaceful residential areas is closely connected with the security plan, which if implemented in full, will prevent shelling and disturbance of public order, and vice versa. Sham'un added: It is necessary to implement the security plan with all its stages, because without this, we as officials will not have given the citizens anything of significance. The security situation as it is today, is unsatisfactory.

Sham'un added that the improvement in the general situation in the country is dependent on stability in the security situation. Therefore, the government must do its utmost to implement the security plan in full.

Sham'un Calls for Dialogue

NC091322 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1215 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] Talking to the Voice of Lebanon, former President Camille Sham'un commented on Junblatt's negative attitude toward the security plan. Sham'un said: We should talk frankly to Walid Junblatt and find out his demands regarding the security plan. This plan should be carried out. Otherwise, there will be no peace, no tranquillity, and no stability. By finding out what Junblatt really wants, it would be possible to tell whether his intentions are good or bad.

I denounce shelling the innocent, Sham'un said, adding that this is a sign that there is still a misunderstanding. We have to discuss the obstacles frankly and in depth so we can implement the security plan. Rejecting this plan does not, Sham'un pointed out, justify shelling residential areas and wasting innocent life. He added: It is better to talk and lay our cards out in the open. Otherwise, we will be groping in the dark. It is preposterous to let matters drift away without trying to restore tranquillity through the implementation of the security plan.

Sham'un said: This plan should, at any rate, be implemented.

Amal Asks Members To Not Give Information to PSP

NC081328 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1215 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] In Al-Biqa', Palestinians this morning arrested a socialist official of the Ghandur family on the charge of leaking information about the Palestinians and Syrians to the Israelis.

In another development, the Amal movement has issued a directive to its members asking them not to provide any information to the socialists because of their relationship with Israel.

A dispute arose earlier this week between the PSP on one side and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and the Communist Party on the other, when the socialists confiscated Palestinian and communist artillery batteries in the town of Aghmid in Al-Shuf, as well as rocket launchers made in the East.

According to information received by the Voice of Lebanon, these bases had actively participated in supporting the PSP's shelling of the towns of Al-Shuf and 'Alayh and displacing the people of the area.

In response, officials in the Popular Front and the Communist Party threatened to adopt negative stands and expose plans for displacing Christians, and to publish secret information about the socialists' practices.

Phalangist Leader Denounces East Beirut Shelling
NC091235 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] Phalange Party leader Dr Elie Karamah today denounced the shelling of some East Beirut residential quarters and the aggression carried out against innocent citizens throughout last week. He said this further exposes the cards and explains the aims of those carrying out such actions.

Dr Karamah affirmed that such methods can never affect the firmness of our steadfastness and of our responsible positions. It has become clear, he said, that those who shell the residential areas are trying to aggravate the situation and foil the security plan with all its stages; not, as they claim, to make some amendments to it.

In a statement he made to Radio Free Lebanon at noon today, the Phalangist leader added that this shelling is the act of people who have despaired of solutions and are no longer optimistic about anything. No one will be able to drag us into what we do not want, he said, adding that, irrespective of everything, we are optimistic and vigilent so we will not fall into the plotter's trap. Failure to respond to the sources of aggression does not mean that we are weak. Our ability to respond is much greater. Such aggression will not destroy our will. Lebanon will ultimately emerge from the crisis victorious, whether they want it or not. Our will is stronger that they imagine; it will not be shaken by any irresponsible actions, because our faith in what is right and our faith in Lebanon is greater than all the plots being hatched against us.

Threats to Kuwaiti Embassy in Beirut Received
NC081501 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1445 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] The new development in the hijacked Kuwaiti plane incident comes this time from Beirut. New agencies were contacted by a person threatening to blow up Kuwaiti Embassy in Beirut if the Kuwaiti authorities do not submit to the hijackers demands that a number of prisoners be released. This person said that he belongs to the Iraqi Al-Da'wah opposition party, (?embraced) by Damascus.

Al-Asad Addresses Ba'th Party Central Committee

JN101049 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0928 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Speech by President Hafiz al-Asad to Ba'th Party Central Committee meeting in Al-Dimashqiyah Hall, Damascus — live]

[Text] This session of meetings is essentially devoted to studying and discussing reports the Central Committee will submit to the regional congress, which will meet soon, now that party elections have been held and congress members have been selected by the party rank and file.

You already have the political, economic, and organizational reports. You will discuss them and introduce any amendments you deem necessary. You can add or delete, and explain or analyze, in light of your past experiences and on the basis of your aspirations, which stem from the masses' aspirations for a bright national and pan-Arab future.

Between our previous session and the present one, the world has passed through an eventful period, especially in this region where our nation has existed for ages. But despite the continued aggravation of events and the intentional confusion, Syria has succeeded in maintaining a clear vision. It broke through fog and clouds as well as the dankness of the night. Syria continued to precisely and correctly distinguish between black and white, and to confidently pursue the sound course. It thus disappointed its enemies.

Syria's course has helped in clarifying many things, whether thick or thin. It also brightened the way before the masses of the nation. Many sectors of the Arab masses have regained their confidence, which was disturbed for a while, and also their vision, which was marred for a time.

Our nation has had many experiences, especially in the previous phase. If the lessons of the past phase have not yet been learned by anyone in our nation who is sound of character and identity, and whose main preoccupation is the nation, with its masses, and the cause, with its dimensions, then we call upon him to ponder and learn. As for those who saw their identity outside the limits of the nation — there are always such individuals just as in any other nation — we will not seek them. Let them stray in their darkness.

My words must not be taken to mean that we have succeeded in removing all the barriers in front of the light, or that the Arab masses are now in control of all their affairs, or that we have illuminated the entire arena and that what is left is to proceed on a course devoid of mines and pitfalls; there is still a great deal of darkness. There are still many pitfalls. The hardships will continue to increase unless we acquire the correct vision from the widest perspective.

Accordingly, we in Syria will continue to read reality from the position of one who looks far ahead at the future of life and history, and of one who struggles to employ this future in serving the nation in accordance with its principles and causes, as well as the principles and causes of mankind in general. Yes, we will continue to read reality as steadfast strugglers, and not defeatists. We will continue to read it the way those determined to place the present and future in the service of people and their generations would read it, and not the way those whose concern is to place the present and future in the service of themselves and their masters would read it. From this premise emerges the importance of our people in this country. From this premise, too, emerges the importance of the Syrian citizens as well as the importance of keeping Syria a beacon that illuminates the road for the nation's masses and a shield of increasing power and solidity, behind which the nation's masses find shelter and support while struggling to attain their full rights.

Experience has proven that Syria is a country of sacrifices and that its people are always ready to make sacrifices, even if some of them have disavowed this, and even if most of those have fallen. Syria will continue to be this nation's living conscience that will not allow history to be distorted. Syria will continue to be this nation's strong arm that rejects and resists the overt and covert attempts to humiliate and subjugate it. We say this without delusion or false hopes. We know that in its confrontation of this imperialist-Zionist onslaught, Syria must depend mainly on its intrinsic power and on its belief in these great people and their courage. We have confidence in the honorable national Arab regimes, and in the fact that these regimes stand firmly on our side. We have confidence in our great nation's masses and in these masses' vigilance, and stand by the side of Syria in the trench of confrontation because confronting the imperialist and Zionist schemes is in the interest of these masses. Moreover, these masses realize that Israel is seeking to possess the Arab homeland and establish the Torah state as claimed by Zionism. Thus, no land or homeland will be left for us.

O Comrades: Let us march with our people and nation along the road we have determined for ourselves. Let the defeatists march individually or collectively along their road. However, they must learn from their experience with Syria and conclude that Syria neither changes nor fluctuates. It is first and foremost a Syria of principles where there is no room for the defeatists, the scared, and the capitulationists. Capitulationists will fall because the one who calls for the solidarity of capitulation must take into account the solidarity of downfall. Thank you.

Peres Returns, Reviews Visit to France

TA090624 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] Following his visit to France, the prime minister says that at present efforts are being exerted to find a political solution to problems that to date have been dealt with in different ways: for example, the situation in Lebanon, the attempt to improve Israeli-Egyptian relations, and the aim to open a dialogue with Jordan. The prime minister was speaking with reporters at Ben-Gurion Airport upon his return from his visit in France. Our correspondent Amnon Nadav brings us excerpts of his comments:

[Begin recording] [Nadav] The nuclear reactors that Israel wants to purchase from France were at the center of attention of this visit to Paris. Would supplying Israel with such reactors not allow France to sell such reactors also to the Arab countries?

[Peres] The problem of selling nuclear reactors to the Arab countries exists without any connection to the sale of reactors to Israel. I think that the most important thing is not to sell reactors that possess military potential. What I can say is that I was told explicitly that no reactors possessing military potential would be sold.

[Nadav] There is no change in France's stand concerning the participation of the PLO in the peace process, says Shim'on Peres.

[Peres] However, the truth is that this time the subject of the PLO was hardly raised during the talks. One of the things which impressed me was the little attention given to the subject of the PLO in these talks. This is not the same situation we had, let us say, a year or 2 years ago.

[Nadav] However, what is the reaction of Shim'on Peres to the criticism voiced in his party during the last few days — when he was not in Israel — that the government and he himself did not react properly to the statements voiced by King Husayn during the PNC in Amman.

[Peres] During my absence another statement by Husayn was published, which somewhat contradicts the criticism voiced in the party. This is a democratic party, however, and it is only natural that there is criticism. I do not expect everyone to bless every action we take. I believe that the government is taking serious steps, within a given framework, to advance the peace process. I also do not see what these critics wanted us to do. Do they want us to praise the PNC or 'Arafat's speech, or the decision of the PLO to continue its policy of terror? What did they expect? [end recording]

'Dialogue' With Syria Claimed

TA090909 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 9 Dec 84 pp 1, 7

[Paris correspondent Tamar Golan report]

[Excerpt] Yesterday a senior diplomatic source told *MA'ARIV* that Peres had asked Mitterrand to pass on an indirect massage to the Syrians. The phrasing of the Israeli appeal to the French in this message was roughly as follows: "Please tell General Hafiz al-Asad that we are ready to leave Lebanon as soon as possible, but we need Syrian aid for this move."

Even before the French president left for his official visit to Damascus, Peres sent Mitterrand a letter detailing Israel's positions on the issue of Lebanon: the attainment of security arrangements and the terms for an IDF withdrawal from that country. Other issues connected with Syria were raised in the letter, such as the matter of the prisoners and the fate of the Syrian Jews.

Mitterrand presented Israel's positions in his talks with Gen Hafiz al-Asad. Last week, when Peres arrived in Paris, he heard directly from Mitterrand of the latter's impressions of the Syrian position.

"It would be going too far to say that Al-Asad answered Peres' questions through Mitterrand," a reliable French source told us. "But there is no doubt that an indirect dialogue between Israel and Syria, with the aid of President Mitterrand, has been created here."

Cabinet Session Ends; Peres' Trip Discussed

TA091127 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1108 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] The Cabinet session ended a short time ago and our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel has the following report:

[Frankel — live] Well, at the center of the Cabinet's weekly session there was a report by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres about his latest trip to France and his meetings with President Mitterrand and Premier Laurent Fabius. Let us now hear the announcement by Cabinet Secertary Yosi Beilin:

[Begin Beilin recording] At the Cabinet session today, the prime minister reported on his visit to France. He reported that it has been decided to establish working groups, in which government and industry representatives from both countries will participate, and which will deal with technological cooperation and the establishment of joint projects. Ways to deepen cooperation in the fields of research and science were also agreed on. In the political field, it was decided to hold biannual coordination meetings between ministers from France and Israel. Other issues connected with the visit were discussed by the Cabinet, sitting as the Ministerial Committee for Security Affairs. The prime minister thanked the president of France, the French premier, the French Government, the parliament, the media, and the French public for the unusual manifestations of friendship they demonstrated toward Israel.

The minister of labor and welfare reported to the Cabinet that the number of people receiving unemployment benefits has now reached 12,000 people, while the number of people who have been unemployed for 6 days and more has now reached 19,300. The Cabinet decided on steps to curb unemployment, including releasing 400 million shekels for professional training. The Cabinet also approved an updating of the Broadcasting Authority budget for 1984. [end recording]

[Frankel] This issue of Minister of Industry and Trade Ari'el Sharon's prolonged stay in the United States was also raised during the weekly Cabinet session. Minister of Tourism Avraham Sharir sharply attacked Minister Bar-Lev for having claimed, in an interview with *HA'ARETZ* last Friday, that Minister Sharon must resign from the Cabinet. Minister Sharir said these statements damage the coalition agreement and jeopardize the existence of the unity government; he demanded that Prime Minister Shim'on Peres work to stop these statements. In reaction, Minister Bar-Lev said: This is a democratic country and I will express my opinion as a minister and citizen. Prime Minister Peres said that issue was not worthy of debate within the framework of the weekly Cabinet session and this is how the incident ended. These are the initial details of the Cabinet session that ended a few minutes ago.

Morning Editorials View Peres' Paris Visit

TA100804 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0430 GMT 10 Dec 84

[From the review of morning press editorials]

[Text] *HATZOFE* writes that France will be able to play a certain role in moderating the EC countries' policy, a policy that has not changed since the Venice Conference resolutions. Furthermore, it is also in France's power to play the role of liaison officer between Israel and its Arab neighbors, particularly on the matter of achieving an agreement that will make an IDF withdrawal from Lebanon possible. The official communique about links of friendship between Paris and Jerusalem expands Israel's circle of friends. From now on, the United States will no longer be Israel's only friend in the international arena; but just as we are aware that Israel and the United States do not agree on everything, we must also be prepared for the fact that we will not be able to agree with the French Government's policy on everything.

THE JERUSALEM POST says Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' state visit to Paris was very successful according to any reasonable standards of judgment.

Eventually, as an open, unashamed friend of Israel, France cannot do other than influence the attitude of the EC countries toward Israel. The question is whether Mr Mitterrand's policy will persist even in the event of the socialists being overthrown in the 1986 general elections and in the presidential election in 1988. At least at the moment, it seems that the opposition leaders in France believe this policy will continue, and a hint of this can be found in the visit of the Gaullist leader and Paris mayor, Jacques Chirac, to Israel this week.

Rabin Returns; Weizman Plans Contacts in Zurich

TA090649 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 0635 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Ben-Gurion Airport, 9 Dec (ITIM) — Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin this morning returned from London. He reacted negatively — shaking his head and shrugging his shoulders — to the *LE MONDE* report that King Husayn recently held a 3-day visit to Israel.

Mr Rabin was in London in order to address the Royal Institute of Strategic Studies. During his visit both his entourage and that of King Husayn — who was also in London at the same time — denied that a meeting between the two was planned.

Minister 'Ezer Weizman this morning departs for Zurich. It was reported that Mr Weizman will be in Europe in order to hold unspecified political contacts.

Murphy Mission To Focus on Lebanon, Withdrawal Talks

Prospects of Visit Viewed

TA090606 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy this morning will meet with the prime minister in an attempt to bridge the gap between the sides over the issue of Lebanon. Murphy arrived in Israel yesterday from Saudi Arabia, and will begin shuttling between the countries involved in the Lebanese conflict. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports on the prospects of the talks:

[Begin recording] A stalemate in the Al-Naqurah talks, the inability of the Lebanese Government to open the coastal road to allow the passage of forces to the south, and the inability of Damascus to influence the moves in Lebanon — this is the picture which Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy finds on the eve of another round of talks in the region. Top-level political sources last night told me that eventually the government will have only one choice: to redeploy unilaterally in Lebanon; to withdraw and reduce our presence there, and to make unilateral security arrangements.

The assessment, and perhaps the hope, about Syrian signals on its desire to implement arrangements in Lebanon agreeable to Israel, have no basis. Political sources told me that if there were any such signals, they were negative. In public and in private the Syrians have told U.S. and UN sources that they are against any Israeli achievement in Lebanon which would mean that Israel will stay in southern Lebanon. Beyond this, the Syrians cannot convince their Druze allies to allow units of the Lebanese Army to pass through the coastal road and deploy in the south. If this is how things look, then all the talks about security arrangements agreed upon by Lebanon and Israel have no basis.

The United States, for its part, is not interested in serving as a mediator in this stage of the political stalemate. U.S. sources told me that Richard Murphy will be happy to assist from backstage of the Al-Naqurah talks, as they are held under the auspices of the United Nations, but would not like to help through direct mediation. A top UN official, Jean-Claude Aime, continues to travel between Jerusalem, Beirut, and Damascus, trying to bridge the differences. And maybe this will sound as a paradox: Most of the sides involved in the Lebanese conflict are interested in having the IDF remain in the areas it presently controls. Every side has its reasons for this. Political sources say that the government will have to decide how much time will be given for exhausting what Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin at the time called the Syrian-American political move. [end recording]

Confers With Rabin

TA090937 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0930 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] The meeting between Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin and U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy ended a short time ago. Upon exiting from the Defense Ministry in Tel Aviv, Murphy told the correspondents that various alternatives for solving the Lebanese problem were discussed in the meeting. Murphy will meet Prime Minister Shim'on Peres this afternoon.

Further Details Reported

TA091137 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1112 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy is to meet with the prime minister this afternoon. This morning he discussed ways to further the Al-Naqurah talks with the defense minister. Our correspondent Nitzan Horowitz reports on the Rabin-Murphy meeting:

[Horowitz — live] U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Middle East Affairs Richard Murphy began a series of meetings in the area this morning. Murphy arrived in Israel last night after a short stay in Saudi Arabia. He is working to accelerate contacts toward an agreement on security arrangements between Israel and Lebanon. On emerging from the meeting he held with Defense Minister Ytzhaq Rabin this morning in Tel Aviv's Haqirya [site of IDF General Staff offices], he was prepared to say the following:

[Begin Murphy recording — in English] We're looking at what possibilities there are for movement ahead on the Lebanese situation. [end recording]

[Horowitz] Richard Murphy said: We are examining the possibilities of advancing toward a solution to the situation in Lebanon. Security sources told us that what was discussed at the meeting — also attended by the chief of staff, the U.S. ambassador to Israel, the head of the IDF Intelligence Branch, and the director general of the Defense Ministry — was the matter of the Al-Naqurah talks. Tomorrow the ninth round of the talks is to be held; since the previous two meetings, progress appears to have been made. U.S. sources are emphasizing that Murphy has not come to the area on a mediation mission, but to examine the various positions and contribute toward furthering the Al-Naqurah talks.

Jerusalem 'Skeptical'

TA091109 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 9 Dec 84 p 2

[Arye Tzimuqi report]

[Text] U.S. Envoy Richard Murphy, who arrived in Israel last night, is to meet today with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin and the director general of the Foreign Ministry, David Kimche, for a discussion about renewing his mission to find a solution to the issue of Lebanon.

Murphy, who arrived in Israel from Saudi Arabia, will begin his shuttle tour between Israel, Lebanon, and Syria, in an attempt to bridge the gap in the sides' positions in the Al-Naqurah talks.

Jerusalem is skeptical about Murphy's chances of succeeding in the near future because of the crisis currently affecting Beirut. Over the past 24 hours fighting has been resumed between the two parts of Beirut, and there is great tension between President Amin al-Jumayyil and Druze leader Walid Junblatt.

Discusses Lebanon at Defense Ministry

TA091720 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] In his talks at the Defense Ministry, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy was told that the talks with Lebanon have reached a dead end and that the Lebanese must make up their minds whether they will go ahead with them or end the negotiations.

Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that military sources believe that the failure of the talks will lead the IDF to redeploy along a new line, without arrangements which would also meet the Lebanese demands. The defense minister made plain to the U.S. envoy that Israel wants to exhaust the political contacts but that it does not have unlimited patience.

Peres Suggests 2-Week Deadline

TA091822 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres says 2 weeks may be the deadline for progress in the Al-Naqurah talks. Peres conveyed this message tonight in a meeting with U.S. envoy Richard Murphy in Jerusalem. David Essing reports:

Prime Minister Peres spelled out Israel's position and impatience in no uncertain terms tonight. Peres asked Murphy to convey Israel's message loud and clear in Beirut and Damascus during his upcoming talks in the two Arab capitals. And, for the first time, Peres and Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin today spoke of a possible deadline. It boils down to something like 2 weeks' time, when the United Nations and Lebanon want to break off the Al-Naqurah talks for the Christmas holiday.

Peres asked Murphy to tell the Lebanese and Syrian leaders that Israel wants to get out of southern Lebanon as soon as possible but it will not give in on security arrangements for the northern border. Peres warned that if Lebanon and Syria continue to reject Israel's minimal demands, then each side would be free to act as it sees fit. And, he went on to say, that those who reject Israel's security arrangements may not be satisfied with the outcome. In the past, the prime minister has talked about a partial Israeli withdrawal.

And, as one Israeli source puts it, there are many in Lebanon who do not want us to pull back unilaterally. Israel's threat of a deadline follows requests by Lebanon and the United Nations for a break in the Al-Naqurah talks for the holidays. This break would begin in about 2 weeks' time. Both, Prime Minister Peres

and Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin made clear today that this break in the talks may become a deadline. In other words, if no real progress is made on security arrangements by then, Israel will take unilateral action. I understand that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz agrees with this position and that Ambassador Murphy also stressed the need to make progress by Christmas. Richard Murphy will travel on to Beirut and Damascus from Jerusalem before returning to Israel later this week.

Murphy To Talk With Lebanese

TA091851 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1707 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] Prior to the talks between Prime Minister Peres and U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy, Defense Minister Rabin briefed Murphy on the progress in the Al-Naqurah talks. During the meeting, which was attended by the chief of staff and IDF major generals, Rabin told Murphy that the talks are at a stalemate and that Israel's patience is not unlimited. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal is in the studio:

[Tal] The defense minister told his guest that Israel demands guaranteed safety for northern Israel. Israel will not concede on its demand that UNIFIL be deployed in the north near the Al-Awwali river, and not only in the south, as Lebanon is proposing. UNIFIL must deploy in all areas evacuated by the IDF. If Lebanon is not ready to hold genuine negotiations, the talks will not continue for an unlimited period.

Senior military sources told us tonight that the failure of the Al-Naqurah talks could bring about unilateral moves by Israel. This means deployment to a new line suitable to Israel, without seeing to suitable arrangements which would satisfy Lebanon as well, and without fixing a date for further withdrawal to the international border.

If, at first, Murphy was supposed to occupy himself mainly with mediation meant to bring about an understanding with Syria, it seems that he will now focus mainly on mediating with the Lebanese Government. The problems which are arising in the deployment of the Lebanese Army in the southern part of the coastal road are worrying mainly the Lebanese Government; this may cause an ethnic war in the Al-Kharrub and other areas which may be even worse than the Al-Shuf fighting which occurred when the IDF withdrew from there over 1 year ago.

10-Day 'Target Date' Explained

TA100737 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0505 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] [Anchorman 'Oded Ben-'Ami] Today U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy will make an attempt in Beirut and later in Damascus to accelerate the negotiations over the arrangements between Israel and Lebanon. Last night, for the first time, Israel explained that in another 10 days it will reevaluate its policy in everything involving the arrangements in Lebanon, if there is no genuine progress in the Al-Naqurah talks by then. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer is here in the studio. Good morning.

[Schiffer] Good morning.

[Ben-'Ami] What messages and what Israeli position is Murphy taking with him from Jerusalem to Beirut and Damascus this morning?

[Schiffer] Perhaps this really is the first time that Israel is explaining matters very, very clearly, and the matter is one of another 10 days. While the Lebanese wanted to recess the talks 10 days from now for the Christmas holiday, Israel regards this date not as a holiday, but a target date, after which it will reevaluate its policy if there is no significant development in the Al-Naqurah talks. The messages from the prime minister and defense minister which the Israelis want to pass on to Beirut and Damascus say [changes thought]. Yesterday evening Shim'on Peres told Murphy: If the Syrians or Lebanese prevent an arrangement acceptable to us, each side will be responsible for its own actions and the result may be very different from what those preventing the arrangements imagine.

The basic, perhaps the practical thing that Murphy is now being asked to examine in Beirut and Damascus is whether, or why, Lebanon and Syria, which is guiding the Lebanese talks, still oppose the entry of a UNIFIL force into the strip between the Al-Awwa!i and Al-Zahrani Rivers, in the area that the IDF intends to evacuate first. This is the issue which Murphy is being asked to examine. If there is no progress on this issue as well, Israel will reevaluate its policy and arrive at unambiguous decisions.

[Ben-'Ami] This, therefore, means that since last night there has been talk of a reevaluation. The evaluation will have to examine one position as opposed to another. What are the two positions that Israel will really have to examine 10 days from now?

[Schiffer] Perhaps I will use the terminology coined some time ago by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, when he mentioned two new phrases: He spoke of the Galilee's safety as opposed to the safety of our soldiers. In approximately 2 weeks, the Cabinet will have to evaluate its policy faced with these two factors. Can both absolute security for the Galilee and the safety of our soldiers be guaranteed? If in the past there was talk in the Cabinet about guaranteeing the Galilee's safety and ensuring that not one more Katyusha would fall on the Galilee, Peres is now adding another element — that of our soldiers' safety — which must also be taken into consideration. Therefore, an extended IDF stay in Lebanon in its current form and the wounding and killing of IDF soldiers in Lebanon, as opposed to this guarantee of absolute safety [for the Galilee] are matters which will be put to a test or a decision by the Cabinet.

[Ben-'Ami] And in conclusion, what in brief is the American position? What is Murphy himself bringing with him?

[Schiffer] During the night, disappointment with the U.S. position and with the U.S. ability to reach achievements on the Lebanese question could be heard from political sources in Jerusalem. In his talk last night with Shim'on Peres, Richard Murphy continued to describe the U.S. position, or his own position in these talks here in the area, as a walking mailbox. He said: We have no more than the status of a walking mailbox. We

are moving among the sides. And, in fact, from Peres' talk with Murphy as well, it has emerged that the Americans are incapable of influencing the sides. They are capable of traveling to Saudi Arabia and the Saudis are prepared to promise them that they will work behind the scenes but, beyond that, they have no influence in Damascus; the Syrian paper *TISHRIN* this morning welcomes the U.S. envoy, saying, or actually asking, why is he returning to the area at all? Syria has explained its position very clearly, very unambiguously, and there is no chance of the Americans persuading the Syrians to change their position. Therefore, there is also a certain disappointment with the U.S. lack of willingness to enter into real mediation, and also with its inability, in fact, to bring about a breakthrough in the talks.

Al-Naqurah Talks Resume; Deadline Issue Avoided

TA100851 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0846 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] A short time ago the military talks between Israel and Lebanon were resumed in Al-Naqurah. Spokesmen from both delegations have so far refrained from commenting on the reports that after 20 December, Israel will reconsider its participation in the Al-Naqurah talks if there is no progress. As opposed to this, both sides have expressed the desire to accelerate the pace of the meetings following the Christmas holiday. This has been reported from Al-Naqurah by our correspondent Gabi Zohar.

Christmas Recess Approved

TA100915 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] The Defense Ministry has said that in the talks between the U.S. assistant secretary of state and the defense minister, there was no mention of an Israeli demand to arrive at progress in the talks within 10 days. This has been learned by our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal.

It was previously reported that in his talks in Jerusalem, Richard Murphy heard that if there is no progress in the negotiations in Al-Naqurah within 2 weeks, Israel will reconsider its policy.

This morning, Israel acceded to Lebanon's request to recess the talks in another 2 weeks to mark the Christian holidays. Our correspondent Nayif Khuri reports that the Israeli representatives granted the request at the very beginning of this morning's session.

Talks To Be Assessed

TA101122 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Israel's delegation to the Al-Naqurah talks has made it clear that it has no intention of presenting an ultimatum regarding the termination date for the talks. This was learned by our military correspondent, Shmu'el Tal. At the same time, the delegation emphasized that the talks should be accelerated to the extent possible. In the course of the Christian holiday break, Israel will assess the talks that have so far taken place, and will think about the paths it will adopt following the break. One suggestion is that France will be encouraged to mediate between us and Lebanon, or that U.S. involvement in the mediation be stepped up. The head of the Lebanese delegation to the talks, General Muhammad al-Hajj, told our correspondent Nayif Khuri that a unilateral Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon would undermine the talks. He reiterated that the Lebanese Army can deploy up to the Al-Awwali line, but that this has not been done so far due to slight differences of opinion and some misunderstandings.

Gilbo'a: No Progress Made

TA101616 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1505 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] No progress was made in the ninth round of the Al-Naqurah talks. Again the Lebanese talked about unimportant things instead of substantive problems. During today's round of talks the Israeli delegation did not mention any condition for continuing the talks. The talks will recess on 20 November [as heard] and will resume on 7 January. Our correspondent in Al-Naqurah Gay Zohar reports:

Whoever thought that on the basis of the two latest rounds of the Al-Naqurah talks there would be progress was disappointed today. Brigadier General 'Amos Gilbo'a, head of the Israeli delegation, comments:

[Begin recording] [Gilbo'a] Today we talked again about our principles, and the Lebanese raised their own. To my regret, there is still no progress.

[Zohar] So you have returned to discussing principles and have stopped discussing the important issues?

[Gilbo'a] You must understand that the issues are important and involve principles; they are not separate matters. Each issue is the expression of a principle; therefore sometimes we leave the issues to discuss the principles and vice versa. As I say, at this stage I am not bringing good news. [end recording]

[Zohar] It seems that this time the Lebanese tried to slow down the pace in spite of the harsh statements in Jerusalem about the possibility of reevaluating the talks if there is no progress. There are two possible reasons for this. The Lebanese are, first of all, interested in knowing what message Murphy is bringing with him from Tel Aviv to Beirut. Another possibility is that opening the coastal road could change their bargaining position if the Lebanese Army indeed proves it has the power to do so. Meanwhile, this has not happened.

The announcement that the talks will recess from 20 December to 7 January for the Christmas holidays was made following a UN request. Both delegations today expressed their desire to accelerate the talks before the break as well as afterwards so as not to lose time. However, the Lebanese proposal to increase the number of days the talks are held during the week was not accepted by Israel, for then the delegations would have to meet on Saturdays. Lebanon, for its part, rejected Israel's proposal. Following the end of the talks, it was clear that the Israeli delegation did not stipulate any conditions for the continuation of the talks after Christmas.

[Begin Gilbo'a recording] I do not know anything about such a condition. [end recording]

[Zohar] In any case, the talks will be resumed on 13 December. To sum up today's talks: stalemate, and maybe even a setback. There was no reference to an ultimatum or a timetable at the Al-Naqurah talks today, nor was either raised in the past.

IDF Liaison Chief in Lebanon Meets Shi'ites

TA091517 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1500 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] The commander of the IDF liaison unit in Lebanon, Brigadier General Shlomo Ilia, has said that any agreement reached in the Al-Naqurah talks will have to provide for continuing strong relations between Israel and the strip of settlements near the international border. According to him, these relations are founded on a common interest. Ilia made these remarks in a meeting with Shi'ite notables in the town of Bint Jubayl.

Brig Gen Ilia complied with the request of the regional notables and promised that the IDF will open another crossing to make it easier for farmers in southern Lebanon to market their produce to the north. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that the Shi'ite notables requested that they be allowed to visit settlements in the Galilee Panhandle in the future as well.

Arabic Report: Peres Has 'Secret Contacts' With Husayn

JN100706 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World
0530 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Our political correspondent has learned that Prime Minister Shim'on Peres recently sent several verbal messages to King Husayn of Jordan. Our correspondent says the prime minister is holding secret contacts in order to hold direct talks with King Husayn.

Peres last night discussed with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy the possibilities of concluding a peace treaty with Jordan in the wake of contacts which U.S. officials had carried out in this regard.

'Several' Messages Sent

TA100807 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has sent several written messages to Jordan's King Husayn. Political affairs reporter Shim'on Schiffer says Peres has been taking secret measures to establish direct dialogue with the Jordanian monarch.

Peres discussed the chances of negotiations with Jordan in his meeting yesterday with American Under Secretary of State Richard Murphy.

Peres Denies Visit, Talks

TA081629 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] *LE MONDE* wrote today that King Husayn visited Israel not long ago and conferred with Shim'on Peres during that visit. Peres denied this when speaking to our correspondent Rafi Matar.

Nothing New Seen in Husayn's London Speech

JN071717 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World
1435 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, King Husayn of Jordan has found a new platform to unleash his opinions and judgments regarding the peace process in the Middle East and ways to solve the Arab-Israeli dispute. In a speech at the Royal United Services Institute for Defense Studies in London yesterday, the king reiterated his well known solutions and formulas.

Once again we can assert that the Jordanian monarch did not offer anything that can be described as new or serious. What he did do is repeat proposals that he had made on previous occasions, the latest of which were the PNC conference and his address to the Egyptian People's Assembly regarding the Palestinians' representation and the need for working on the basis of Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. Moreover, he also called for an international conference to achieve a settlement of the dispute.

In his speech King Husayn repeated his usual attacks in order to support his opinions. He criticized Israel, accusing it of working against peace in the region. Although King Husayn believes that his proposals are the only guarantee of achieving peace and that everyone who does not accept them is against peace, we can say that logic dictates otherwise. Peace can be reached only through dialogue, proposals, and listening to others' proposals. If there had been an agreement on all this in advance, there would have been no room or need for negotiations.

King Husayn knows very well that several attempts and plans were made to reach a peaceful settlement in the Middle East, but of all these attempts and plans there was only one successful experience: the Egyptian-Israeli experience that led to an operative peace treaty. This method is based on holding direct negotiations beween the parties concerned only after these parties actually decide to reach a peaceful settlement. Israel's prime ministers have called on the neighboring countries' leaders and on the Jordanian king himself several times to agree to direct negotiations, but these calls were met only with Egypt's response.

In fact, King Husayn adheres to the idea of the international conference, not because he believes that it will lead to a real peaceful settlement, but because he wants to exercise international pressure on Israel to accept things it will never accept. Instead of direct negotiations that have proved to be effective, King Husayn these days is spreading the idea of convening an international conference.

We believe that King Husayn knows that this conference rejected by Israel, the United States, and other sides cannot achieve what can be achieved through free and direct negotiations. Hence, when Israel rejects this idea it does not reject peace, as King Husayn is trying to prove; it wants to attain peace through practical and effective means and to spare time and effort. This is also the position of the United States, which the Jordanian king says has lost credibility in the region only because it did not respond to an Arab demand for U.S. pressure on Israel. Experience has proved that foreign pressures and interference will not serve peace. The foreign countries' role should be restricted to encouraging direct negotiations between the parties concerned and helping these parties remove the obstacles and find means for understanding and agreement. The EC stressed this fact in its final statement in Dublin. Finally, everybody who wants peace should not dissipate his efforts poisoning the atmosphere; rather, should prepare a favorable atmosphere and means for real peace.

Restrictions Lifted on Travel to Jordan

TA090750 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 9 Dec 84 p 4

[Pinhas 'Inbari report]

[Text] As of this morning the Civilian Administration is lifting the restrictions imposed on people from the territories going to Jordan. The order was imposed out of fear they would attend the PNC deliberations in Amman. The PLO had intended to include a large number of young people from the territories in the meeting's debates, but Israel did not know exactly who these young people were. Therefore it prepared a list of all public figures — famous people, journalists, student activists, and functionaries from among the workers — and banned them from going to Jordan. After the end of the PNC deliberations and the departure of PLO members from Amman, the Civilian Administration lifted the restrictions.

Ambassador to Cairo Meets With Egypt's 'Ali

TA091235 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1230 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] Today the Israeli ambassador in Cairo met with Egyptian Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali. After the 30-minute meeting, Ambassador Sason said, without going into detail, that the issues connected with both countries had been discussed. Sources from the Israeli Embassy pointed out that the meeting had been initiated after Sason's return from consultations in Jerusalem.

Peres Sends Message

TA101152 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 10 Dec 84 p 3

[Text] Israel's ambassador to Cairo, Moshe Sason, yesterday handed a message from Prime Minister Shim'on Peres to Egyptian Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali. Its content had been coordinated with Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. To the best of our knowledge, the message includes no new political proposals to resolve the contentious issues still pending between Israel and Egypt.

In his message, Peres noted that Israel is continuing to take action to obtain security arrangements that will make an IDF withdrawal from Lebanon possible; to improve the standard of living of the Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza inhabitants; and to promote the peace process.

Air Force Lessons Transmitted to Egypt Via U.S.

TA101104 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 10 Dec 84 p 1

['Uzi Mahanaymi report]

[Text] It has recently become known that lessons learned by Israel Air Force pilots from operational flights on the F-16 have been transmitted to Egyptian Air Force pilots through the United States. The Egyptian Air Force has purchased more than 100 F-16's, and as part of the pilot training conducted by U.S. personnel, Egypt was informed of the lessons the Israeli Air Force has drawn. These lessons were transmitted to the United States by Israel within the realm of bilateral cooperation.

Shamir, Sharon Agree To Fight Concessions

TA090752 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 9 Dec p 1

["Exclusive" Shlomo Shamir report from New York]

[Excerpt] Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and Minister of Trade and Commerce Ari'el Sharon, who met yesterday morning in New York, agreed between them that they will fight against what they called the "emerging trend among certain political groups in Israel, whose echoes are being heard in the Labor Party corridors, against the background of the developments between Egypt and Jordan, according to which Israel must make its positions more flexible and show concessions."

In their talk, which lasted for about 2 hours, they agreed that when they return to Israel they will work to unite the Likud components.

Shamir Sure of U.S. Desire To Help Economy

TA100747 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Razi Barqay report from New York]

[Excerpt] At the end of his talk with Secretary of State Shultz, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir told us: We did not talk of figures, but I was given a promise in principle. However, he added, I also heard criticism at the absence of sufficient recovery steps.

[Begin Shamir recording] He believes we are still doing too little and must adopt more severe measures, but there is no doubt at all about the U.S. desire to help Israel's economy significantly. [end recording]

AFP: Purchase of French Reactor To Be Discussed

NC082100 Paris AFP in English 2024 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Jerusalem, Dec 8 (AFP) — Israeli Energy Ministry officials will visit Paris soon to discuss the purchase of a nuclear power station from France, ministry sources said here today.

The plans for the visit are a result of talks in Paris this week between Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and his French counterpart Laurent Fabius, the sources added.

Mr Peres announced while in Paris that Israel was discussing the possibility of buying one or two nuclear power stations from France. They would be aimed at meeting Israel's energy needs in the next decade.

Mr Peres said today on Israeli radio that no progress had been made on the power stations deal during his three-day French stay. He left Paris for home today. He said that Israel needed two electric power stations, which would be either nuclear, coal or oil fired.

Moshe Shahal, energy minister, said today that officials from a French nuclear energy company had visited Israel recently to study the possibility of building nuclear plants.

French Gaullist Leader Chirac Arrives

TA081935 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1925 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Ben-Gurion Airport, 8 Dec (ITIM) — Paris Mayor Jacques Chirac arrived today on his first visit to Israel, and was welcomed at Ben-Gurion Airport by Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek.

Mr Chirac, a former French prime minister and currently the leader of the Gaullist Party, came at the invitation of the Jerusalem mayor. Kollek invited Mr Chirac to make a reciprocal visit, after Kollek's visit to Paris a few years ago.

The return visit took so long because the Paris mayor was involved in a car accident and broke his leg, and then ran in several election campaigns.

Mr Chirac expressed his satisfaction that the plan has finally materialized, and noted that Jerusalem and Paris are considered among the most important cities in the world, enjoying broad common grounds for cooperation.

Mr Chirac said that he met Prime Minister Shim'on Peres in Paris, and will meet him again in Jerusalem on Monday. Chirac will also confer with the president and with Minister Moshe Arens and Knesset members from various factions.

The guest plans to visit Bethlehem to meet with Mayor Ilyas Frayj. He will also tour the Galilee and visit the Christian holy sites. He will be guided by Mr Kollek in East Jerusalem. Mr Chirac will return to Paris early Wednesday morning.

West German Defense Official Visiting

TA100828 Jerusalem GOVERNMENT PRESS OFFICE in English 9 Dec 84

[Text] The defense minister's media advisor announces that the secretary of state in the Ministry of Defense of West Germany, Dr Lothar Ruehl, arrived today (Sunday) for a seven-day visit in Israel, as guest of the director-general of the Ministry of Defense and of the defense establishment.

This is a reciprocal visit for Defense Ministry Director-General Maj-Gen (res) Menahem Meron's visit in West Germany this year.

Dr Ruehl is in charge of political issues at the West German Defense Ministry.

In the course of his visit, Dr Ruehl will meet with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin, and visit the defense industries.

Italy's Spadolini To Visit at End of December

TA071507 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Italian Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini will come to Israel on a 4-day visit at the end of the month. This was reported officially in Rome.

ANSA Reports Reaction to Craxi-'Arafat Talks

AU071926 Rome ANSA in English 1918 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] (ANSA) Tel Aviv, December 7 — Every meeting with an official from the Palestinian Liberation Organization is an encouragement "to this terrorist organization" to pursue its declared aim of destroying the State of Israel, Foreign Ministry officials told ANSA today.

The Israeli reaction was sparked by the meeting in Tunis last night between Italian Premier Bettino Craxi and PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

Any meeting with 'Arafat is a blow to the peace process in the Mideast because the institutional goal of the PLO is the destruction of the Jewish State, the same sources claimed.

Radio Jerusalem meanwhile repeated in all of its newscasts, including those in English and French, that Italian Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini will soon pay a visit to Israel at the invitation of his Israeli counterpart Yitzhak Rabin.

Golan Settlement Nuclei Disband Due to Freeze

TA081829 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Three settlement nuclei which planned to settle on the Golan Heights have disbanded because of the freeze imposed on financing. The chairman of the Golan Heights Council, Eytan Lis, has told our correspondent Hayim Hecht that a few new

settlements established over the past 2 years also are on the verge of collapsing. He said that the Golan Heights settlement plan has been frozen for 3 years now, although it was approved by the Cabinet.

Transaction Freeze Harms Gaza Settlements

TA101010 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 10 Dec 84 p 3

[Rafi Ga'on report]

[Text] The freeze imposed on transactions with suppliers has severely harmed the continued development of the existing Gaza Strip settlements and the establishment of new ones. Candidates for settlement in the existing places cannot be absorbed due to lack of housing facilities, as well as the freeze on the means of subsistence. This was explained yesterday in the course of a tour held by World Zionist Organization officials in that area. Land Settlement Department Chairman Mati Drobles, and Director-General Yehuda Deqel visited the Gaza Strip settlements; the former suggested to representatives of the settlers at Gan Or that they house the new settlers in temporary lodgings and suggest ways for them to earn a living by working outside the settlement. He announced that new settlements will be established, although for the moment there is no timetable.

The 20 families living in 'Azmona, in the southern part of the Gaza Strip, where the settlement was set up under difficult environmental conditions, have been growing flowers for export. They have been doing well.

Arabic Papers View 'Arafat's Arab States Tour

'Arafat Supported, Unity Urged

JN091438 Jerusalem AL-SHA'B in Arabic 6 Dec 84 p 1

[Editorial: "The Importance of the Tour"]

[Text] PLO Executive Committe Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's current tour of a number of Arab countries is very important, because it comes after the convening of the 17th PNC session in Amman and after the PNC's decisions stressing the need to continue our people's march far from the policy of axes and despite Arab fragmentation. These decisions also stress the independent Palestinian decisionmaking and will. Since we are on the threshold of a difficult and complicated stage, the Palestinian people's leadership has assumed two basic missions. First, strengthening the Palestinian national unity. Second, unifying the Arab ranks and reactivating their role in the pan-Arab and national issues.

Yesterday the U.S. Administration denied, as usual, our people's right to seek a just solution to our cause through an international conference for peace sponsored by the United States and the Soviet Union and attended by the PLO as well as the other parties concerned. Allan Romberg, U.S. State Department spokesman, announced his administration's rejection of the idea of convening an international peace conference, and affirmed that administration's adherence to the dead Reagan plan and the Camp David accords. Peres and Shamir have also refused to hold any negotiations with the PLO, and Peres reiterated his call for the inhabitants of the territories to begin negotiations on autonomy and to exploit the golden opportunity amid Arab differences, as he put it.

Editorial Scores Tour

JN091447 Jerusalem AL-MITHAQ in Arabic 7 Dec 84 pp 1, 11

[Editorial: "The Tour and Its Objectives"]

[Text] Despite all the misleading reports by the media of the Palestinian rightist course regarding 'Arafat's current tour of the reactionary Arab countries, the objectives of this tour have become clear to our people in light of the political developments in the Arab arena in general and the Palestinian arena in particular.

The tour by 'Arafat and members of his new Executive Committee, which he formed in accordance with his desire to join the U.S. settlement plans in the region, has two objectives. The first objective is to acquaint the reactionary Arab states with the results of the divisive council; a council that was rejected by all the Palestinian factions that oppose deviation — because the council was illegitimate and, consequently, its results were illegitimate. This objective is meant to crystallize the old/new Arab reactionary axis which the Palestinian rightists will join. It is also meant to announce their affiliation with this axis on the pretext that it will save the territory and the masses. This axis will liquidate the cause and end the conflict in favor of U.S. imperialism and its objectives which aim to link the Arab region to imperialism.

The second objective of this tour is to prepare for the Arab summit that was postponed many times due to the refusal of the patriotic and progressive states to attend it. They refused to attend because the reactionary Arab states want, through holding the summit, to peddle the settlement plans in the region. The reactionary states are the majority in the Arab arena. It seems though the statements made by the leaders of the reactionary axis that the coming summit will be confined to the reactionary Arab states which will try to peddle the stage of solutions by adopting peaceful plans under the veil of the majority and similar names.

However, this axis, which will include the Palestinian right wing for the first time, will be confronted by the Arab masses in general and the Palestinian masses in particular — the meaases that reject bargaining over their national rights. The Palestinian people are determined to achieve their complete rights. The Palestinian people's stands are clear evidence of their determination.

Husayn-Mubarak Meeting 'Sound Beginning'

JN091523 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 3 Dec 84 p 1

[Editorial: "The Sound Beginning of Arab Moves"]

[Text] The speeches that King Husayn and President Mubarak gave at the Egyptian People's Assembly yesterday have many meanings, the foremost of which is the two sides' determination

to seek a just solution to the Palestinian cause. President Mubarak explained that Egypt's interest in this cause has not subsided, and that it is ready to exert efforts and offer sacrifices for its sake.

By itself, King Husayn's visit to the Egyptian capital is a consolidation of biltaral relations which were resumed at Jordan's initiative in the service of Arab causes, particularly the Palestinian cause.

There is no doubt that the consolidation of relations between Jordan and Egypt comes within the framework of Arab solidarity and efforts exerted to clear the atmsophere, when relations among Arab countries have reached rock bottom in view of the differences, divisions, conspiracies, policies of polarization, and personal interests taking precedence over pan-Arab interests — all of which are rife in the Arab world.

The fragmented Arab state of affairs has led to a political deadlock, has made the Arab nation unable to extricate itself from the dilemma and the problems resulting from disunity, and has given the enemies of Arab rights the opportunity to cling to their gains and to try to obtain more in the absence of Arab unity and accord. We bless any Arab meeting which aims to end the Palestinian people's tribulation and shake off the nightmare of occupation.

If Arab leaders do not meet to settle their differences, when will they meet? If Israeli practices in the occupied territories are not sufficient for convening an Arab summit, what more important reasons do the Arab leaders need? We hope that the Husayn-Mubarak meeting on Egyptian soil will be the beginning of a move, in which the PLO would participate, in order to attain the Palestinian people's objectives and aspirations.

ALGERIA

Reportage on Visit of PLO's Yasir 'Arafat

'Arafat Arrives in Algiers

LD081308 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, arrived in Algiers this morning, where he will meet with Algerian officials. In a statement he made on his arrival, 'Arafat stressed the aim of the visit to Algeria is to express appreciation to the Algerian Government for the efforts it exerted to unify Palestinian ranks, and also to extend appreciation to President Chadli Bendjedid for the large Algerian delegation he sent to the PNC meeting in Amman. He added that his visit also aims to explain the results of the recent PNC conference.

Regarding the new Palestinian strategy, he affirmed that it relies on the bases of the political program issued by the 13th session of the council held in Algeria and on escalating the armed struggle, whether in southern Lebanon or in the occupied Palestinian territory. He explained that the Amman council stressed that the rifle is the sole means to realize liberation.

Regarding Palestinian-Arab relations, he affirmed the need for Arab unity to challenge Zionist challenges. In the international sphere, he explained that the PLO affirms strengthening its relations with friendly countries and also with liberation movements in the world.

Messaadia Meets With 'Arafat

LD090922 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] Brother Ahmed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Political Bureau and official responsible for the Permanent Secretariat of the FLN Central Committee, received yesterday Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman and the commander in chief of the Palestine revolution forces. In the course of this meeting they reviewed the latest developments in the Palestinian arena. The overall Arab question, and international issues of concern to the Arab nation were the main points of their talk.

Bendjedid Receives 'Arafat

LD091954 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Excerpt] President Chadli Bendjedid has received Mr Yasir 'Arafat, president of the Executive Committee of the PLO, who has been in Algiers since yesterday. He has also received a message from his French counterpart, who flew over Algerian national territory on his way to Zaire.

Niger President Arrives, Met by Bendjedid

LD091252 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Excerpts] The president of Niger, Seyni Kountche, and his wife, arrived in Algiers this morning. He was welcomed at Houari Boumedienne Airport by President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and FLN secretary general, by Taleb Ahmed Ibrahimi, member of the Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs; by sister Fatma Djeghroud, secretary general of the National Union of Algerian women; and by the ambassador of Niger in Algiers.

The two presidents held talks in the VIP hall at the airport.

LIBYA

Reportage on Visit of Indonesia's Mahathir

Kuala Lumpur Reports Visit

BK090724 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed was given a red carpet ceremonial welcome when he arrived in Tripoli last night for a 4-day visit to Libya. On hand to receive the prime minister was his Libyan counterpart, Mr 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud, who embraced Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir warmly as soon as he stepped down on the tarmac. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir was given a royal salute and inspected the guard of honor accompanied by Mr Jallud.

This is his first tour of Libya and is aimed at developing closer bilateral relations based on the agreement signed in 1977 during the visit of former Prime Minister Tun Hussein Onn. The accords are the economic and culture agreement, trade agreement, and scientific and cultural [as heard] agreement. A Malaysia-Libya trade commission has been set up and members of the commission have been meeting in Tripoli the last few days to work out the specific areas where the cooperation could be spelled out.

Soon after arrival, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir had a 4-hour meeting with Mr Jallud and this was followed by a meeting of the officials. Among those present were the minister of agriculture, Mr Anwar Ibrahim, the deputy minister in the Prime Minister's Department, Dr Yusof Noor, the secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, Tan Sri Zainul Abidin Sulong, and other senior officials.

Today, there will be two more rounds of meetings between the leaders of the two countries. The executive agreement to carry out the various specific programs has been worked out and is expected to signed on the 3d day of the prime minister's visit to Libya. Malaysia is also trying to export more of its goods, especially palm oil or rubber and timber products to Libya.

Talks Held in Tripoli

LD082105 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1855 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Tripoli, 8 Dec (JANA) — Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud and Dr Mahathir bin Mohamed, the Malaysian prime minister, attended part of the talks held this evening in the guest palace in Tripoli between the Libyan and Malaysian delegations.

Taking part were: Abu Zayd Durdah, secretary of the Popular Committee for Agrarian Reform and Land Reclamation; Musa Abu Furaywah, secretary of the General Popular Committee for Economy and Light Industries; Dr Muhammad Ahmad al-Sharif secretary general of the Islamic Call Society; and a member of the Popular Committee of the Popular Bureau for External Liaison. On the Malaysian side the talks were attended by Brother Tunko Ahmad Rithauddeen bin Ismail, the foreign minister, and Brother Anwar Ibrahim, the minister of agriculture. A number of brother specialists on both sides also took part in the talks.

Kuala Lumpur on 2d Day

BK091545 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed has held a second round of talks with his Libyan counterpart, Mr 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, in Tripoli. The prime minister is on the 2d day of his visit to Libya. Senior officials of the two countries are continuing their discussions to work out an executive program for closer ties. The program is being worked out on the basis of three agreements on trade, economic, and technical, and scientific and cultural cooperation signed in 1977. It is expected to be signed in Tripoli tomorrow. The Malaysian side is led by the minister of foreign affairs, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, and include senior officials from Wisma Putra [Foreign Ministry], and the ministries of trade and industry and primary industries. The Libyans are led by the secretary of the Popular People's Committee for Foreign Affairs, Mr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki.

Tengku Rithauddeen told newsmen both sides have agreed to step up their relations, especially in trade, economy, and culture. The Libyans have indicated keeness to buy more Malaysian products, including palm oil, timber, and rubber products. Tengku Rithauddeen said there was potential for Malaysian goods as Libyan industries were expanding. The meeting also discussed possibilities of direct trade. Libya now buys Malaysian goods through third countries.

This morning Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir laid a wreath at the (Hanni) war memorial in Tripoli and later visited the (Al-Fajar) University. Present were senior members of his delegation, including Tengku Rithauddeen; Agriculture Minister Mr Anwar Ibrahim; Deputy Minister in the Prime Minister's Department Dr Yusof Noor; Wisma Putra Secretary General Tan Sri Zainal Abidin Sulong; and Chief of Army General Datuk Mohamed Jailani Che Mat. Datuk Sri Datin Paduka Dr Siti Hasmah also had a full day's program with a visit to the women's military academy and the children's hospital. This afternoon she was given a tea reception by the Libyan ladies' union.

Moroccan Delegation Arrives in Tripoli

LD091337 Tripoli JANA in English 0900 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] Tripoli, Rabi Awal 17, Dec 9, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — A Moroccan parliamentary delegation headed by Ahmed Osman, president of the House of Representatives, arrived yesterday afternoon in Tripoli. The visit comes within the context of the implementation of the treaty establishing the Arab-African union between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the Kingdom of Morocco. Dr Miftah al-Usta 'Umar, secretary of the General People's Congress welcomed the Moroccan parliamentary delegation at Tripoli International Airport.

Ahmed Osman declared to the correspondent of JANA that the visit fell under the purview of unionist integration between the 2 sisterly countries and efforts to realise the objectives of the 2 brother peoples in their march towards total Arab unity. Ahmed Osman concluded his declaration by conveying the greetings of the Moroccan people to its brother Libyan people.

'Abd al-Salam Jallud Receives Palestinian Officials

LD081621 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud this morning received Brother Khalid al-Fahum, PNC speaker; and Brothers Talal Naji, 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, Muhammad Khalifah, and 'Umar al-Shihabi, members of the PLO Executive Committee. The Palestinian delegation had arrived in Tripoli yesterday evening to take part in the work of the pan-Arab seminar of the Arab People's Congress, which started this morning in Tripoli. Al-Fahum made a statement to the JANA correspondent in which he highly appreciated the Jamahiriyah's and the leader of the revolution's stands on the Palestinian question and the Arab Palestinian people, and said: We have come here to have a dialogue and to decide what should be done to foil the new axis which aims at the liquidation of the Palestinian question.

He asserted the illegality of Amman's recent meeting and said that that meeting was false and rigged, and lacked a legal quorum, adding: We will not abide by its resolutions.

MAURITANIA

'Arafat Interviewed on Arrival in Nouakchott

LD100630 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, arrived a short while ago in Nouakchott on a friendship visit to our country.

He was welcomed at the airport by Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and head of state, along with Major Cheikh Sid Ahmed Ould Babamine, permanent secretary of the Military Committee for National Salvation; Mohamed Abderrahman

Ould Seibout, director of the office of the head of state; the PLO representative in Nouakchott, and other officials.

Yasir 'Arafat gave the following interview to radio correspondent Mustapha (?Jid):

[Begin recording] ['Arafat] First, one is not asked questions when one comes home. I have come home; arriving in this country I feel like I have arrived home. Let me take advantage of this opportunity, following the 17th session of the PNC in Amman, to inform the chairman and officials here about the current state of the Palestinian cause and [words indistinct].

[?Jid] Brother chairman of the Executive Committee, what is the new plan adopted following the PNC meeting?

['Arafat] As indicated by the political communique issued by the PNC, there is an emphasis on the further escalation of military action, whether inside our occupied land in Palestine or in southern Lebanon, side by side with our allies, the Lebanese nationalist forces. There will also be further confrontation against the Zionist plot aimed at the Judaization of our holy places and the confiscation of our lands [words indistinct] and confrontation against the Zionist terror as embodied by terrorist organizations sponsored by the Israeli Government and the Israeli [word indistinct]. This terror is also represented by officials in power, like Sharon, or in the Knesset, like Kahane. [Words indistinct] on the Arab scene to at least a minimum so as to be able to develop the next stage in a unified Arab position to confront this challenge and this Zionist-U.S. imperialist plot against our Arab nation. At the international level, we will seek to strengthen relations with our friends throughout the world and with the liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America. [end recording]

MOROCCO

Parliamentary Delegation Leaves for Libya

LD081419 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Excerpt] A Moroccan parliamentarian delegation headed by Mr Ahmed Osman, the speaker of the Parliament, this morning left Rabat Airport for Tripoli. The Moroccan parliamentarian delegation comprises 60 deputies, representing all the political parties in the Moroccan Parliament. This visit is in the framework of the African-Arab union between the Kingdom of Morocco and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

SUDAN

SPLA Radio Reports Government Delegation's Defection

EA080034 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Excerpt] The following statement has been made by the SPLA-SPLM [Sudanese People's Liberation Army-Sudanese People's Liberation Movement] spokesman:

During the past few days, the Khartoum government has been talking about, what it called, negotiations with the so-called rebel groups in Bentiu area; and that an agreement between the so-called rebels and the government was about to be concluded. In pursuit of this objective, the government of Khartoum recently composed a delegation to meet the so-called rebel groups apparently to begin negotiations [word indistinct]. The government delegation is made up of personalities, nearly all from Upper Nile and the whole of the provincial administration of the Bentiu Province.

Arriving at the base of the so-called five rebel groups, the delegation was welcomed to the camp, and the first thing the members of the government delegation learned was the forces they were going to negotiate with were members of Anyanya II who have already joined the Sudan Peoples Liberation Army, SPLA. Earlier before the forces of Anyanya II had declared their support to the SPLA-SPLM and its leadership who in turn had welcomed them in SPLA-SPLM, which is truly their movement.

It is to be recalled that the leader of the SPLA-SPLM, Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior, has been receiving messages of support from the former Anyanya leaders and has accordingly welcomed them in SPLA. Much of this communication has been broadcast by Radio SPLA.

After a brief and friendly session between the government delegation and the leadership of SPLA in Bentiu area, the government delegation declared their support for SPLA-SPLM and their immediate defection to SPLA there and then.

TUNISIA

Mzali Receives Soviet Minister of Education

LD080343 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Prime Minister and Minister of Interior Mohamed Mzali, at noon today at the government palace at Qasbah, received Vyacheslav Petrovich Yelyutin, Soviet minister of higher and secondary specialized education, who conveyed the greetings of the members of the Soviet Government and their good wishes for the complete recovery of the Supreme Combatant, President Habib Bourguiba.

The distinguished guest noted with satisfaction the steady development of the relations of friendship and cooperation in all fields between the two countries, particularly in the field of higher education. He added that an exchange of viewpoints took place on this occasion on the great possibilities for deepening bilateral cooperation in this area. The Soviet minister said that new draft agreements on cooperation had been studied, particularly concerning courses for training specialists and cadres at the higher schools. He said that cooperation between the two countries will continue to be strengthened for the good of the two peoples and world peace.

Further Reportage on Visit of Italy's Craxi

Visiting Italians Meet Bourguiba

LD071442 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Excerpts] President Habib Bourguiba and his wife, received in his office this morning at the republican palace in Carthage, Bettino Craxi, Italian prime minister, his wife, and the delegation accompanying them in the presence of Premier Mohamed Mzali, Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi, Mrs Fathiyah Mzali, and the ambassadors of the two countries. The president talked with the Italian prime minister on the talks and meetings yesterday between Tunisian and Italian officials. Then his excellency decorated the Italian prime minister with the highest grade of the Republic Order. Then Mohamed Mzali had talks with the Italian prime minister and the delegation accompanying him in the presence of Beji Caid Essebsi.

Then, at a ceremony held at the [word indistinct] palace, Beji Caid Essebsi and Andreotti, Italian foreign minister, signed four agreements concerning the consolidation of cooperation in the economic, cultural, sport, and antiquities fields, and also concerning social security for Tunisian workers in Italy. We have learned that the agreement on cooperation in the field of antiquities provides for the restoration of the ancient [word indistinct] village [words indistinct].

Craxi-'Arafat Meeting

AU071557 Rome ANSA in English 1540 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] (ANSA) Tunis, December 7 — Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi's encounter late last night with Palestinian Liberation Organization leader Yasir 'Arafat has overshadowed the official visit to Tunisia.

'Arafat, who flew back to Tunis from Baghdad for the meeting with Craxi and Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti, was flanked by three top-ranking PLO members, Jawad Ghusayn, Fahd Qawasimi and Abu Jafar.

At a press conference today, held jointly with Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali, Craxi said that the recent PLO council in Amman was a turning point, since it clearly opted for a political solution to the conflict with Israel.

In this light, Craxi said he urged that a joint Jordanian- Palestinian platform be hammered out covering the entire spectrum of all the issues in the Mideast conflict and possible solutions. "I continue to consider this the key point on which to graft back-up initiatives directed at speeding up the path to a just solution", Craxi said, adding that a joint Jordanian-Palestinian platform could be linked to the problem of formal recognition of the PLO by Italy and other European governments.

Craxi outlined the next steps he intends to take, including the invitation extended to Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres to visit Rome. The Italian Government leader added that he will immediately inform U.S. President Reagan on the results of his fact-finding visits in the Middle East, without waiting until he visits Washington at the beginning of the year, a visit he announced just today.

Craxi said that in all the countries he visited — Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Algeria, and Tunisia — and from 'Arafat he saw clear signals of a desire for peace. "The Italian Government would consider it a grave error if these signals are not picked up with a far-seeing vision which understands the possibilities of an occasion for peace."

Craxi indicated that the next move is up to Israel and the United States. He said the Europeans already did their part at the Dublin EC summit with a document on the Mideast which he considers "excellent" as regards the Palestinian question and "very committed".

But before moving out in a joint initiative, the Europeans must be sure their move will be rejected prejudicially, Craxi added. [sentence as received] "We are certainly not losing the sense of reality", Craxi cautioned. The Italian prime minister will be duty chairman of the community starting in January, and he would have the job of carrying through successfully any European effort to solve the Mideast crisis.

The Italian Government leader said he was strongly encouraged by Tunisian President Habib Bourghiba and his closest aides.

Craxi and his delegation will return to Rome this afternoon without any stopovers.

Further on Meeting

AU071916 Rome ANSA in English 1908 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] (ANSA) Tunis, December 7 — Italian Premier Bettino Craxi assured Palestinian Liberation Organization Chairman Yasir 'Arafat that Italy will play an effective role on behalf of the Palestinian cause when Rome takes over the duty chairmanship of the European Economic Community as of January first, the Palestinian WAFA news agency reported today.

Craxi, who yesterday and today is on an official visit to Tunisia, met last night with the PLO chief, who has his general headquarters here.

WAFA said that during the encounter, Craxi was flanked by his Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti, and 'Arafat by Fahd Qawasimi, member of the PLO Executive Committee, and Abu Jafar, director of the organization's Political Department.

The agency went on to say that Craxi told 'Arafat that Italy will take the initiative on behalf of the Palestinian people and "their only legitimate representative", the PLO, to win their rights to liberty and sovereignty and to bring a fair and lasting peace to the Middle East.

This can only be achieved, Craxi was quoted as saying, through recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

Results of Visit Praised

AU081446 Rome ANSA in English 0800 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Excerpt](ANSA) Tunis, December 8 — Italo-Tunisian relations have made a "leap in quality" as a result of Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi's visit here Thursday and Friday, according to diplomatic assessment available in this capital today.

During his visit, the two countries, neighbors across the Mediterranean Sea, signed four cooperation agreements — on economic, financial, social, and cultural affairs. Tunisia, which had never before been visited by an Italian prime minister, marked the occasion by releasing ten Italian fishing smacks held in Tunisian ports for fishing inside territorial waters.

On the four cooperation agreements, Craxi said their foundation is a "solid financial agreement allowing for financial aid, loans, and credits over a lengthy period".

Sources close to the Italian delegation, which also included Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti, Agriculture Minister Filippo Maria Pandolfi, and Merchant Marine Minister Gianuario Carta, said the Italian commitment totals 150 million dollars.

As Craxi noted, this will expand bilateral cooperation "considerably". The major areas are farming, agro-food industry, and industrial activities through the creation of joint ventures, on Italy's side involving both private and public sector enterprises.

Craxi said the two countries will examine the possibility of setting up a joint bank or financial institution, and will also set up a joint commission of their foreign ministers to oversee general application of the cooperation agreements.

Craxi Holds Press Conference

LD072144 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Mr Bettino Craxi, head of the Italian Government, held a news conference attended by Mr Mohamed Mzali, in which he noted the outcome of his talks with Tunisian officials in the light of the two countries' desire to strengthen cooperation and of Italy's stance vis-a-vis Tunisian relations with the EEC.

He emphasized in particular that the level of Italian-Tunisian cooperation has registered, during this visit, an important step forward, as shown in the importance of the signed agreements and the comprehensiveness of bilateral cooperation in agriculture and industry.

He pointed out that these agreements are related to a financial agreement represented by general Italian financial aid to Tunisia, an agreement concerning the extension of the Italian television reception area to reach all Tunisian areas, and another agreement concerning the inclusion of the Tunisian workers in Italy in the social security system in force in Italy.

The Italian guest added that the implementation of the provisions of bilateral cooperation will take many forms, including the establishment of joint companies, and the possibility of setting up an Italian-Tunisian financial institution to serve as an agent for the development of this cooperation.

Mr Craxi thanked the Tunisian Government for its decision to release 10 Italian fishing boats held after entering Tunisian territorial waters. He pointed out that there are opportunities in this respect to discuss the question through the formation of a working party to find practical solutions to the problem of sea fishing between Italy and Tunisia. He added that the discussion dealt with the possibility of cooperation in archeological research, especially the ruins of the Roman era in Tunisia, and also the prospects of cooperation in sports.

Mr Mzali, for his part, pointed out that through the visit Tunisian-Italian cooperation has acquired a new dimension which will enable bilateral cooperation, understanding and the work for peace in the Mediterranean basin to be consolidated.

Bettino Craxi left Tunis this afternoon accompanied by his wife and delegation following a working and friendly visit that lasted 24 hours, during which he held a series of talks with the Tunisian officials.

WESTERN SAHARA

Information Ministry Communique on Moroccan Losses

LD092301 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] Western Sahara: The Great Maghreb offensive continues: 24 Moroccan soldiers were killed and 37 others injured during several Saharan People's Liberation Army attacks on Moroccan positions entrenched behind the walls. The attacks were carried out 22 November and 6 December. This was announced today in a communique from the Saharan Ministry of Information. Positions of the Moroccan occupation army in (?Sadap), (?Jouari) and (?Tarap Bera) were also shelled by the Saharan Liberation Army on 5 and 6 December while the areas around the Moroccan positions at (?Tindatsemen) in the Aargub region and (?Khenet Mankara) were shelled on 7 [December]. The Saharan communique also indicates that a large quantity of heavy weapons as well as several trenches were destroyed.

ETHIOPIA

EPLF Claims Killing 1,170 Ethiopian Soldiers

NC081101 Paris AFP in English 1049 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Mogadishu, Dec 8 (AFP) — The Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) said here today that its forces had killed 1,170 Ethiopian soldiers and wounded 1,220 others in fierce fighting this week around Areza in southwestern Eritrea and the right flank of the Nakfa front.

A military communique issued by the front's office here said the "brilliant victories" were registered after the government troops made futile attempts to recapture strategic posts at Geersahhto and Wegresai.

The communique also said 89 Ethiopian soldiers were captured in the battles.

SOMALIA

Radio Halgan: SNM Kills 84 Soldiers in Attack

EA062046 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Our special correspondent in Togdheer says that between 2 and 3 December 1984, units of the gallant fighters of the SNM [Somali National Movement] wing of the Somali opposition forces launched a surprise hit-and-run attack on the 3d Division of the Somali troops still loyal to the Mogadishu clique. The enemy soldiers suffered great losses in men and materiel. The dispirited enemy soldiers, who are ignorant of why they are fighting and are based east of Burco, lost 84 soldiers killed and more than 52 others were wounded. The enemy soldiers also lost eight vehicles that were burnt out, some of which were APC's, while others were transport vehicles.

Our correspondent says that the commander of the 3d Division is missing in action and it is suspected that he may have been killed. You will know that the former commander of the 3d Division of the loyalist troops of the Mogadishu clique, Colonel Kahiye, is still in prison after he was arrested by the Barre regime.

The SNM fighters lost two fighters killed and five others wounded.

Rebels Launch 'Bitter Attack'

EA081646 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Commando units from the 9th General Aynanshe Division of the DFSS wing of the Somali opposition forces have launched a bitter attack on the loyalist troops of the Mogadishu regime based between Bacaadweeyn and (Buur Yaqab) village in Mudugh region. The attack, which took place on 3 December, ended with 17 soldiers killed and 38 others wounded.

The enemy forces of the brutal regime of the Mogadishu clique also lost a very large quantity of military hardware. The DFSS fighters destroyed six vehicles, [words indistinct] and one Fiat. The enemy forces also lost ammunition, supplies, energy, and other stores, which were burned down.

TANZANIA

KNA Reports Moi Speech at Dinner Given by Nyerere

EA081837 Nairobi KNA in English 1117 GMT 8 Dec 84

["The following is the text of the speech to be made by His Excellency President Daniel Arap Moi, who is commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Kenya, at a banquet hosted tonight in his honor by His Excellency Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, president of the United Republic of Tanzania." — KNA headline]

[Excerpts] Nairobi, 8 Dec (KNA) — Permit me first to express my deep thanks and gratitude for the excellent hospitality extended to me and my delegation. This is a great occasion, which will be remembered by all of us for a long time.

It is always a happy homecoming for any one from Kenya whenever any of us comes to Dar es Salaam, the haven of peace. Let me assure you all that we are perfectly at peace and at ease here in the midst of brothers and sisters.

I feel greatly honored at being invited to join the great peace of Tanzania in celebrating the anniversary of independence. It is, indeed, a magnificent gesture of good will, brotherhood, good neighborliness, and East African solidarity on the part of the Tanzanian people, Chama Cha Mapinduzi, the government and Your Excellency Mwalimu Nyerere to invite us to join you in your auspicious celebrations. We, in Kenya, are both touched and thankful.

We come to this lovely land with hearts full of good will and best wishes. We know fully well that the prosperity of Tanzania is the prosperity of us all in East Africa.

We, in East Africa, form a natural region. We have so much in common among ourselves that it is indeed surprising that Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya are three separate countries. However, regardless of the fact that we are three separate entities, we must nevertheless accept that nature has tied us to be neighbors, and as neighbors there can be only one path for us all: The path of cooperation.

It now sounds so far away, but we did indeed have an East African Community. By the grace of God, political good will, and maturity among the leaders of the region, the community did work. All of us enjoyed the fruits of co-operation, which was at that time a model that was often quoted for others to emulate in Africa and beyond.

Then the military took over in Uganda and set off a string of events which tore our cooperation asunder. Suddenly, the air became full of recriminations, we lost our political balance and we all suffered for it, but perhaps we had to experience such bitter

experience of disunity and division in order to appreciate, even more, the vital need for East African cooperation, solidarity brotherhood.

What is so encouraging and refreshing is that the ordinary people of East Africa never lost their balance or sense of belonging to each other. They maintained contacts, difficult, as there was no other alternative. I believe that it is this solid foundation which will continue to form the basis of East African cooperation in future.

Thankfully, the atmosphere is now once again full of good will, our people are able once again to travel freely across our borders to visit their relatives, for both pleasure and business. Brothers and sisters are reuniting and rediscovering each other.

We are all poised for a new basis of cooperation. The challenge that we face today is to create a new forum, a new dimension of cooperation in our area. We have to think very carefully so that we avoid the past pitfalls and move forward slowly but surely.

The areas of cooperation among ourselves are many and diverse. There can be cooperation in publications, regional projects, security, communications, trade and tourism. The list is endless, but let us once again learn to work together. We may perhaps have to start with the youth of our region, upon whom the future of our countries ultimately depends.

I am sure that if leaders provide the necessary inspiration and direction, we can develop a practical and workable formula which would meet our needs and lay the basis for more intensive cooperation in the future.

For those of us who have the privilege and good fortune of leading independent countries, we have to recognize that the situation in southern Africa has deteriorated. The racists are not willing to give up power and are busy arming themselves to the teeth. It is disturbing that powerful Western nations support them openly, to the extent of warmly receiving the racist premier during a recent European tour. There can be only one response — that of renewed commitment to the oppressed people and increased material, moral and diplomatic support for the liberation struggle.

In conclusion, let me say this. Your Excellency, Mwalimu Nyerere, our continental organization is lucky to have you as its chairman. In your experienced and tested hands, the OAU is sure to forge ahead. And for us in East Africa, we are lucky to have you at the helm of this important organization. We know you are a dedicated East African and would spare no effort to bring our people together. We are with you in this effort, and we are ready to do all we can to assist you.

PRC Parliamentarian on 1-Week Visit

EA101112 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 0400 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Dar es Salaam: Tanzanians have been praised for their stand in the struggle against colonialism and imperialism. The praise was voiced by the vice chairman of the Chinese parliament, Ndugu Huang Hua, at a dinner hosted this weekend in his honor and that of his 12-man delegation, which is on a 1-week visit in the country. The dinner was hosted by the speaker of parliament, Chief Adam Sapi Mkwawa, at the Kilimanjaro Hotel in Dar es Salaam.

Ndugu Huang said Tanzanians are brave, hard working, and freedom-loving people and that they are people who follow a nonaligned policy which is against imperialism and colonialism, as well as against policies pursued by the big powers.

Welcoming the vice chairman, Ndugu Adam Sapi Mkwawa said Chinese aid to Tanzania is clear evidence of the existing friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Nyerere Pardons Prisoners on Anniversary

EA091102 Dar es Salaam External Service in English 1000 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] Dar es Salaam: President Nyerere today pardoned 1,018 prisoners to mark the 23d independence anniversary. A statement issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs in Dar es Salaam says prisoners benefiting from the amnesty include those serving more than 1 year sentences who have reformed, have not more than 1 year to complete their sentences, and have not marred their disciplinary record for the past 6 months. Others are sick, old, and disabled prisoners who can no longer benefit from the [word indistinct] of training in the prisons.

The last group is that of women who are expecting babies and women who are suckling, as well as those serving sentences under 3 year for offences not listed under the penal code. Children under 16 have also been pardoned.

DAILY TELEGRAPH Interviews Foreign Minister

PM071719 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 7 Dec 84 p 6

[R. Barry O'Brien dispatch: "Ethiopia Seeks Better Links With U.S. While Keeping Soviet Ties"]

[Text] A hope of better relations between the United States and Marxist Ethiopia during President Reagan's second term of office was voiced by Mr Goshu Wolde, Ethiopia's Foreign Minister, in an interview with *THE DAILY TELEGRAPH* in Addis Ababa.

"There should be no reason why the United States should have excellent relations with a Communist giant like China and not have good relations with a fledgling and least-developed country like Ethiopia," he said.

Ethiopia now had excellent relations with Europe and relations with Britain had improved considerably, particularly since the visit of Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Foreign Office Minister of State, in July, he said.

"Our only problem is with the United States: They categorise the world, as Mr Reagan does, into good and evil and I think they

put us somewhere in the evil," he said, laughing. "I don't know why they do that. We are not evil. We want better relations with all countries, the Americans also."

The minister said Ethiopia had tried to impress on the Reagan administration that there was no logical reason for Washington's negative attitude towards Addis Ababa since the 1974 revolution that overthrew the pro-Western Emperor Haile Selassie.

The Reagan administration was refusing to deal fairly with Ethiopia because it had chosen a Marxist-Leninist socio-economic structure, he said.

Ethiopia hoped pressure from the American Congress and public would persuade Mr Reagan in his second term of office to follow a "more realistic" policy, as it was now following on emergency famine relief aid to Ethiopia, and put relations on a businesslike basis.

"It is in the interest of the two countries," Mr Goshu said at his office in the Ethiopian Foreign Ministry. "There is no reason which should divide us. We in Ethiopia have done nothing which will affect the basic national interest of the United States; our revolution was not directed against other countries, or against our neighbours.

"We have no military bases here. We have a treaty of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, but that does not in any way mean we are subservient to Soviet foreign policy. We do not belong to the Warsaw Pact, nor to any camp or sphere.

"Ethiopia has been fiercely independent for thousands of years and we have an independent foreign policy. We are non-aligned. Our policy is that we are friends to everybody and have malice towards none.

"We want to do business on equally mutually-beneficial terms with all countries of different social and economic policies, America, Europe and so on."

Mr Goshu said Ethiopia appreciated the massive response of the American people to the Ethiopian tragedy and hoped the opportunity for better relations created by the tragedy would continue to exert a positive influence.

But better relations with Washington would not mean any weakening of ties between Ethiopia and the Soviet Union, he stressed.

"This is quite clear as far as we are concerned. Our relationship with the Soviets and East European countries will develop while, at the same time, we extend the hand of friendship and fraternity to all countries in Western Europe and to America."

Mr Goshu acknowledged that the Soviet response to the Ethiopian famine emergency had not been on the same scale as that from the United States, but said Soviet aid had to be looked at, not just in the present sense, but over the whole period since 1974.

Ethiopia had a debt of gratitude to the Soviet Union for supplying the weapons that enabled it to repel a Somali invasion in 1977, and for 10 years' assistance from Russia, Cuba and the Eastern bloc with development projects including factories, hydro-electric dams, oil exploration in southern Ethiopia, and agricultural rehabilitation.

Mr Goshu said Ethiopia was now urgently seeking assistance from the whole world community including Europe and the United States for agricultural rehabilitation, including the resettlement of 500,000 people in family groups from drought-stricken parts of north Ethiopia to more fertile regions.

The resettlement was essential because the devastated soil of the drought areas, cultivated for 3,000 years since the ancient Ethiopian kingdoms, could no longer support human or animal life, he said.

"The alternative to moving people was to leave them to a grim future of no rain and starvation. [no closing quotation marks]

That, of course, is something that no fiercely proud country like Ethiopia was prepared to do. "We can't go to every European capital year after year and beg for emergency assistance. We can do it once, we can do it twice, we can — perhaps — even do it thrice; but the fourth and fifth times people will get fed up.

"This is why we must become self-sufficient in the production of food. Food self-sufficiency is the cornerstone of our 10-year agricultural and development programme."

The Foreign Minister said Western Governments were showing reluctance to support the resettlement programme because of ignorance of the facts.

Mr Goshu accused the United States of exploiting an unsettled dispute over American property worth $30 million nationalised in Ethiopia after the 1974 revolution as a pretext for barring Ethiopia from development aid.

"They are using the compensation issue as a stick to beat Ethiopia because of its political inclination," he said. "We have settled all outstanding claims with most countries, including the Netherlands, Italy, Japan and Britain and we have said we are ready to find an unacceptable [as published] solution with the American firms.

"But it takes two to make a settlement and, as far as we are concerned, the ball is in the American court."

Mr Goshu, a former officer in the Ethiopian Army during the time of Haile Selassie, had two years' military training in Britain as a second lieutenant with the Royal Marines at Lympstone, Devon and Poole, Dorset, and the Army School of Infantry, Warminster, Wiltshire, in 1964-65. He later trained as a lawyer in the United States.

UGANDA

Briefs

Outgoing Bangladesh Envoy— The outgoing Bangladesh high commissioner to Uganda, Mr Kibria, has called on President

Apollo Milton Obote to bid farewell. The president and the envoy discussed cooperation between the two countries and expressed satisfaction with the relations between Bangladesh and Uganda. [Summary] [*Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 7 Dec 84 EA*]

CAMEROON

Biya Pledges Firmness in Leading Cameroon

AB091328 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] President Paul Biya, on an official visit to Littoral Province, will today inspect construction sites in Douala's upper north area. On his arrival yesterday in the Littoral Provincial headquarters at the start of a tour that will eventually take him to all the 10 provinces of the country, President Biya condemned all divisive tendencies within the nation and called on Cameroonians to use their different ethnic origins to promote national integration. He invited Cameroonians to shun tribalism and all forms of discrimination and mistrust,which undermine the unity of the country.

The chief executive triumphantly announced that the country has returned to normal following the sad events that traumatized the nation earlier in the year. He said the country will be governed with a firm hand while assuring the safety and security necessary for the pursuit of development. President Biya also spoke of Cameroon's economy, which, he said, is sound and prosperous in spite of the general world economic crisis. He leaves Douala for Yaounde tomorrow.

CHAD

Habre Addresses Press on Bongo Talks, Libyan Issue

AB072306 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] President Hissein Habre returned home yesterday from Kinshasa, where he participated with several of his African counterparts in the ceremony marking the inauguration of Marshal Mobutu. The Zairian president was elected a few months ago for a third 7-year term of office. Besides the festivities, the African heads of state naturally took advantage of their presence in the Zairian capital to discuss African and international issues. President El Hadj Hissein Habre, therefore, held talks with his African counterparts, and after his talks with President Omar Bongo of Gabon, he talked to reporters about his talks with the Gabonese president.

[Begin recording] [Habre] Each time we meet as brothers and heads of state from central Africa, we naturally discuss first of all problems which directly concern us — our countries, our peoples, African, and international issues in general. But during these discussions, we very often talk about central African developments and especially the Chadian issue.

[Unidentified reporter] On the Chadian issue, recent statements concerning our country are ambiguous and confusing, both on the side of Paris and on the side of Tripoli. Well, what exactly is your position on the situation prevailing in Chad?

[Habre] Well, this ambiguity and confusion in regard to the Chadian issue comes from those who want to nurture this ambiguity and confusion. But, as far as I am concerned, the situation is quite clear: There was a Franco-Libyan agreement on the withdrawal of their respective forces, which was a good thing. But in practical terms, one of the signatories of this agreement respected the provisions in that agreement, that is the French side, whose troops were totally evacuated from Chad. On the other hand, that was not the case with the Libyan side, and the Libyan troops still remain there. They never even budged.

[Reporter] Concerning this Franco-Libyan disengagement agreement concluded last September, we notice several contradictory statement from Paris. Don't you have the feeling that you have been deceived by France?

[Habre] You know, in such matters each state tries to defend a policy it considers to be in the best interest of its country. Apart from that, there is naturally solidarity, which binds friendly countries. Having said this, I would say, in this affair, there is undoubtedly a deceiver and a deceived. The deceiver is Al-qadhdhafi, while the deceived is France. [end recording]

Habre Leaves for French-African Summit

AB100946 Paris AFP in French 0907 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Ndjamena, 10 Dec (AFP) — Chadian President Hissein Habre left Ndjamena on Monday morning for Bujumbura (Burundi) where the 11th French-African summit will open on Tuesday. Ouang Monching Homsala, minister-counselor at the presidency, is accompanying President Habre, who had been preceded in the Burundi capital by Chadian Foreign Minister Gouara Lassou.

President Habre's presence at the Bujumbura summit will give him the opportunity to exchange views with his French and African counterparts on "current problems and especially on the danger represented by the maintenance of large Libyan forces of aggression in northern Chad" as well as on the economic crisis in Chad, according to an official communique published shortly after Mr Habre's departure.

The situation in Chad is so serious that it will be the center of the discussions of the heads of state in Bujumbura, as will be the "ambiguity" of the French-Libyan disengagement agreement of 16 September, the official Chadian radio stressed on Sunday, after indicating that Chad was expecting a "demonstration of African solidarity during this summit."

On the other hand, Ivorian Foreign Minister Simeon Ake was received on Sunday by President Habre, to whom he delivered a message from Ivorian President Felix Houphouet-Boigny. The Ivorian minister, who left Ndjamena shortly after his discussions with President Habre, did not make any statement.

Libyan Fighters Overfly Government Positions

AB091304 Paris AFP in French 1236 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] Ndjamena, 9 Dec (AFP) — Libyan "Marchetti" fighters flew over the Chadian towns of Monou and into (northeastern Chad) under the control of government troops 3 days ago, it was learned in Ndjamena today from an authoritative source.

These planes "did not try to attack the positions of the Chadian National Army, but they engaged in observation missions," the same source said. Monou and Ito are located at about 100 and 150 kms, respectively, southeast of the big palm-grove in Fada, where a greater number of Libyan troops are concentrated. The Libyan planes took off "probably" from Fada to overfly the Monou and Ito outposts, the sources believed.

In November a Libyan "Antonov" plane, based in the north of Chad, flew over the small town of Ati, 450 km east of Ndjamena. At the same period a helicopter had fired at a patrol unit of the Chadian regular Army in the region of Kalait (northern Chad). No one was killed in the incident.

The stepping up of such operations "shows evidently" that Libya does "not at all" intend to leave Chad, and that on the contrary, it wants to "strengthen" its positions in the northern part of the country and thereby "use intimidation to discourage" and government's plan to launch an offensive, authoritative sources noted in Ndjamena.

CONGO

Sassou-Nguesso Leaves for Official Visit to Rwanda

AB081239 Dakar PANA in French 1115 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Brazzaville, 8 Dec (ACI/PANA) — Congolese head of state Denis Sassou-Nguesso leaves Brazzaville today for Kigali (Rwanda) on a 2-day official visit at the invitation of his counterpart, General Juvenal Habyarimana, president of the republic and founding chairman of the National Revolutionary Development Movement.

ZAIRE

Mobutu 'Too Busy' to Attend Franco-African Summit

AB081428 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0950 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Kinshasa, 8 Dec (AZAP) — Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko has announced that he will not be able to go to Bujumbura to attend the upcoming Franco-African summit on account of his too busy time-table these days. He will, however, be represented at the conference scheduled to take place on 11 and 12 December.

Meanwhile, he will go to Brazzaville to attend the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa on 18 December 1984. The leader was answering questions by foreign journalists who covered his inauguration and who he received late on Friday afternoon in the gardens of his Camp Tshashi residence.

Talking about the conference of heads of state of Africa and France, the MPR founding chairman observed that extending the conference to countries other than French-speaking ones does not annoy anyone but expressed the view that in regard to the French-speaking movement, "this impedes progress."

In a reference to a tripartite meeting he held in the capital on 6 December with his Zambian and Angolan counterparts, the head of state pointed out that it fell within the framework of the good-neighborly relations aimed at maintaining an atmosphere of trustful cooperation. He specified that he had not entrusted President Kaunda with any mission of good offices to President Julius Nyerere.

In this connection, he pointed out that certain news stories by some special correspondents of the international press were likely to spoil the atmosphere of the relations between Angola and Zaire because these correspondents use the Zairian territory as a clandestine passage way to Angola. "Let those who want to report on Angola seek the permission of the Angolan authorities and go there directly."

Asked whether Zaire can act as a mediator between the Angolan Government and the UNITA guerrillas, the leader said emphatically that he ruled out such a role. "Not at all," he said.

Referring to the audience he granted on Thursday to Belgian Prime Minister Tindemans, he said the big news Mr Tindemans broke is the total lifting of restrictions imposed by the Ducroire Office against Zaire. The Ducroire Office is a Belgian organization that guarantees the investments made abroad by legal or natural persons from the Kingdom.

With respect to the proposed creation of a league of black African states, the president of the republic disclosed that at least eight states clearly support the idea, while others endorse it secretly.

'Angry' Over French Slight

NC081702 Paris AFP in English 1634 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Kinshasa, Dec 8 (AFP) — A 2-day official visit to Zaire by French President Francois Mitterrand got off to a poor start here today as Zairean President Mobutu Sese Seko announced he would not be attending next week's annual Franco-African summit meeting in Bujumbura, the capital of Burundi.

Marsal Mobutu made the announcement to journalists shortly before Mr Mitterrand's arrival here at the start of an African tour, which will also take in the Bujumbura summit as well as visits to Rwanda and the Central African Republic. The Zairean president's absence from the summit, which he explained as being due to "scheduling problems," reflected Marshal Mobutu's anger over a number of points, the most important being the continued presence of Libyan troops in Chad, analysts said.

According to the French newspaper, *LE MONDE*, Marshal Mobutu was also angry that no French official attended his swearing-in on Wednesday, when he began a third 7-year term as president. No explanation had been given for the omission, the paper added.

In his statement today, Marshal Mobutu also expressed "disappointment" that Mr Mitterrand's wife, Danielle Mitterrand, was not accompanying him on his trip. He said he had been informed that Mrs Mitterrand had stayed behind for health reasons.

Mitterrand Makes First Stop of Africa Tour

Mobutu Welcomes Mitterrand

AB081141 Paris AFP in English 1125 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Kinshasa, Dec 8 (AFP) — French President Francois Mitterrand arrived here today for a 48-hour visit to Zaire on the first stage of a 6-day African tour. He was welcomed at the airport by Zairean leader Mobutu Sese Seko. The two leaders are scheduled to have three meetings over the next 2 days, concentrating on bilateral cooperation and the Chadian conflict. President Mitterrand will also attend the annual Franco-African summit meeting in the Burundi capital of Bujumbura on Tuesday and Wednesday and will visit Rwanda and the Central African Republic.

Mobutu To Attend Summit

AB091438 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1409 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Kinshasa, 9 Dec (AZAP) — Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko will attend the Bujumbura Franco-African summit conference, scheduled on 11 and 12 December, 1984, at the explicit request of the heads of the corporate bodies of the republic, who held an exceptional meeting today at Camp Tshatshi under the chairmanship of the leader.

Citizen Mpinga Kasenda, permanent secretary of the Political Bureau, who announced the decision following the meeting, specified that after the insistence of President Francois Mitterrand, the guest of the Zairian people and of their leader, the heads of the corporate bodies, the principal aides of the MPR founding chairman, made this move in line with authenticity and courtesy.

Mitterrand Leaves for Burundi

AB101224 Paris AFP in French 1111 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Kinshasa, 10 Dec (AFP) — French President Francois Mitterrand stated on Monday that "there was no relationship" between France's recent policy in Chad and Claude Cheysson's replacement by Roland Dumas at the French Ministry of External Relations. Mr Mitterrand, who was replying to a journalist's question on his departure from Kinshasa from Bujumbura via Kigali (Rwanda), added that he would — at the appropriate time — talk about the future policy and first of all to his country.

A reliable Zairian source declared at the airport on Monday, shortly before Zairian President Mobutu's departure for the French-African summit in Bujumbura, that "France had a role to play in Chad and should demonstrate it." The same source confirmed Zaire's "concern" over the situation created in Chad by the maintenance of the Libyan troops.

The French president said that his discussions with Marshal Mobutu enabled a "complete and fruitful examination" of the bilateral relations and that this was made "easy" by the presence of "many of the ministers concerned." Mr Mitterrand was referring to the first official appearance of Roland Dumas and the arrival of Christian Nucci, minister delegate for cooperation and development, and Edmond Herve, secretary of state for health.

Zaire made a "particularly positive response" to the demands for economic and financial reorganization made by the international financial institutions and its considerable effort must inspire the creditor countries to suitably reschedule its debts, the president again said.

Questioned about "Zaire's request for an increase of cooperation," Mr Mitterrand replied: "Zaire is included in a renewed effort" by France in favor of the Third World. "As far as figures are concerned," he added, discussions will be held between the "authorities concerned."

New Secretaries of State Appointed in Reorganization

AB071110 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0835 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Ordinance No 84-242 of 6 December 1984 on the Appointment of Secretaries of State]

[Text] The founding-president of the MPR, president of the republic, in consideration of the constitution, especially Articles 36, 42 and 45; in consideration of Ordinance No 82-046, issued on 31 March 1982 on the organization and functioning of the Executive Council, especially Article 18, decrees:

Article 1. The following have been appointed secretaries of state: National Defense, Vice Adm Lomponda wa Botende; Veterans Affairs, Gen Dikuta Ebilasang Kambing; Territorial Administration, Mbumba Ngimbi; Foreign Affairs, Nyiwa Mobutu; International Cooperation, Lengema Julia Yubasa Makanga;

Justice, Phanzu Levo; Information, Dongo Badjanga Esek'obala; Mobilization, Propaganda, and Political Action, Tshimbombo Mukuna; Finances, Buhendwa bua Mushaba; Budget, Tshibambe Kabamba; Portfolio, Ilunga Ilukamba; Planning, Bossekota W'Atshia; Agriculture and Rural Development, Mokonda Bonza; Public Works and Territorial Development, Kibangula kia Makonga; Transport and Communications, Bongo Lega;

Land Affairs, Mbamba Ganga; Higher Education, University and Scientific Research, Bogwo Makeli; Primary Education, Samba Kaputo; Secondary Education, Matukanga Mbalu; Women's and Social Affairs, Mayani Asingi; Civil Service, Nkoinzale Eyofundja; Labor and Social Security, Kisolokele Wamba; Environment, Preservation of Nature, and Tourism, Faka Pauni Zebo; JMPR, Sports, and Leisure, Monkolot Makuta.

Article 2. All former statutes that are contrary to this present statute, which becomes effective on the date of its signing, are hereby abrogated. Issued in Kinshasa on 6 December 1984. [Signed] Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu wa Za Banga

Belgian Government To Investigate Moba Affair

AB071130 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0845 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Kinshasa, 6 Dec (AZAP) — Leo Tindemans, Belgian minister of external relations, who represented his country at the swearing-in ceremony of the MPR founding chairman, has disclosed that his government has ordered an inquiry into the incursion by outlaws into Moba in order to determine whether they received a helping hand from Belgian territory. He also said that the Executive Council was carrying out its own inquiry.

The Belgian minister was speaking to the press after his 1½-hour meeting with Marshal Mobutu on Thursday evening at Camp Tshatshi, shortly before his departure for Brussels.

He said that during this meeting, relations between Belium and Zaire were discussed, especially economic cooperation, in accordance with the results of the latest Belgium-Zaire joint commission meeting after which Belium began giving Zaire more significant financial aid. Mr Tindemans reiterated his government's determination not to tolerate the mounting of hostile attacks against Zaire from Belgium.

On the particularly warm ovation he received from the Zairians at the Palais du Peuple, the Belgian minister said he was very touched by it and stressed that it was addressed, through him, to the entire Belgian people and that he would so inform his government.

"This shows that there is still a very strong bond between Zaire and Belgium. This link appears to me to be really unique in the world, so we must do all we can to strengthen it," he concluded.

Moba Commander Gets 10 Years

AB091158 Paris AFP in French 1232 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Kinshasa, 8 Dec (AFP) — The commander of the Moba garrison in Shaba (southeast Zaire), the city that was occupied for 3 days by rebels 3 weeks ago, has been sentenced "to 10 years jail term with hard labor for serious negligence," it was learned from authorized sources in Kinshasa on Saturday.

Captain Kisimba was arrested on 25 November on the orders of Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko during his visit to Moba. Investigations revealed that the captain "did not execute certain orders" during the assault on the town. The garrison was made up of 105 men, out of which about 10 were killed and half a dozen wounded. A large number was reported missing at the end of November and military sources suppose that they had fled into the region.

It was learned also from very reliable sources in Lubumbashi (Shaba capital) that the rebels showed up near Kalemie (200 km north of Moba) the very day President Mobutu passed through this city, in spite of the disposition of troops in the region. "A small group tried in vain to attack a nearby hydroelectric station," the same sources added, speaking about minor incident.

From Zairian military sources, it is estimated that the bulk of the small group of troops that attacked Moba managed to flee to Zambia, toward the south. Two officers captured by the rebels, including Colonel [name indistinct], of an element of the First Military Region (Shaba), are still reported missing.

Mobutu Receives South Korean Official

AB090928 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1430 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Kinshasa, 7 Dec (AZAP) — Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko received on Friday at Camp Tshatshi Mr Kang Kyong-shik, the secretary general to the Presidency and South Korea's representative at the festivities marking the inauguration of the president of the republic, who came to present him his country's congratulations on his reelection and on the eminent role he plays in world affairs.

The South Korean delegate underscored his country's determination to foster relations of cooperation with Zaire based on mutual confidence and respect for partners. He stated that he and Marshal Mobutu widely reviewed bilateral and multilateral issues in the prospect that the Zairian head of state will be able to work toward the easing of tension on the Korean Peninsula in order to restore a lasting peaceful climate between the two brother countries of this region.

BENIN

Diplomatic Relations Established With Afghanistan

AB072300 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Desiring to strengthen and develop friendly relations of cooperation between their two countries on the basis of the principles of the UN Charter and the Nonaligned Movement, especially on the basis of equality, mutual respect for sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, the reciprocal benefits of the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of each country, and the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid, and racism, the Government of the People's Republic of Benin and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan agree to establish diplomatic relations between the two countries at ambassadorial level.

Consequently, a joint communique was signed yesterday, 6 December 1984, in New York by the permanent representatives of the two states at the United Nations.

Briefs

Envoys Present Credentials — Three new ambassadors to Benin today presented their credentials to President Mathieu Kerekou. They are Their Excellencies (Hassan Dafi Gazli) of Egypt, (Kefa) Onyoni of Kenya, and (Ashok) Kumar of India. [Summary] [*Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 7 Dec 84 AB*]

BURKINA

Sankara Addresses World Farmers' Congress

AB081443 Lagos NAN in English 1208 GMT 8 Dec 84

[By Bisi Olawunmi]

[Text] Ouagadougou, Dec 7 (NAN) — Burkina Faso's head of state, Captain Thomas Sankara, said yesterday that his government would not fold its arms while local "reactionaries" colluded with imperialists to topple the regime.

He told the World Congress of Farmers currently sitting in Ouagadougou that "there will continue to be shootings as long as the enemy is around." He said that the rich and the privileged would always try to retain their privileges to the disadvantage of the majority of the people and stressed that his government had no option but to take up arms against both groups.

A correspondent of the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) covering the congress reports that Capt Sankara defended trials by tribunals which did not allow legal representation, arguing that given the chance, the entrenched corrupt officials and their collaborators would escape justice by manipulating the law. He said that corrupt public officials, whose actions or inaction had contributed to the impoverishment of Burkina Faso, deserved to be severely punished.

He attributed some of the major problems confronting his country to the colonial mentality of the elite and the fatalism of the poor. He said that the local elite promoted development strategies that would meet their tastes for consumption of foreign goods without conscious efforts at local production while the poor had concluded that their condition could only be better in heaven.

The Burkinabe leader said that Africa's development strategy was started "on the wrong foot" during the colonial regime and stressed that it was time the continent charted a right course for itself.

World Farmers Congress Ends

AB090902 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Excerpt] The Fourth World Congress of Young Farmers ended yesterday in our capital. A declaration, known as the Ouagadougou Message, was issued at the end of the congress and also the Third World Young Farmers Association was formed.

CAPE VERDE

USSR Gives Medicine, Blankets to Storm Victims

AB072209 Paris AFP in English 1337 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Praia, Dec 7 (AFP) — The Soviet Union has given medicines and blankets to help people made homeless by a recent storm in the West African island state of Cape Verde, officials said here today. The storm, in mid-September, killed 32 people and flattened many homes on the islands.

GHANA

Rawlings Inaugurates Regional Consultative Council

AB072055 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] A 32-member Western Regional Consultative Council was inaugurated at Sekondi today by the chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings. The council will advise the regional administration on policies and matters relating to the socioeconomic development of the region in particular and Ghana in general.

Chairman Rawlings said the formation of the council is another step in broadening the platform for consultation to enable Ghanaians to march together towards their stated goals. He noted that the council can be used for purposes other than the noble aims of the revolution; for example, it can be used for sectional interests, to fan division among the people, or to settle personal scores. Flight Lt Rawlings is, however, convinced that the members will not turn it into a destabilizing force. They should direct their experience and maturity to the solution of the many problems facing the nation.

The PNDC chairman declared: Time is not on the side of Ghanaians and each passing day means a lot to the people. We

must therefore take positive steps to increase production. He emphasized that Ghana needs technocrats who can achieve positive results without much cost to the nation.

Chairman Rawlings then turned to the recent changes in the structures of the defense committees and said the government does not need people who will put their own interests above those of others. The government is also not interested in confrontations between workers and management. We are concerned about giving full opportunities to all those who have the interest of the nation at heart to come together to defend the revolution in their communities and in their work places, the leader of the revolution said.

The change of the names from the People's and Workers Defense Committees to the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution is therefore meant to reflect the true functions of these committees.

Chairman Rawlings explained that the National Defense Committee [NDC] was disbanded because it was unable to focus the energies of its committee into the needed positive action. The tension caused by the NDC regarding itself as a parallel or alternative power had also wasted too much energy. The regional and district organizing assistants will therefore work with their district and regional secretaries and the aim is teamwork and not rivalry. It is also cooperation and not competition. The leader of the revolution declared: Our best defense at this crucial time where the nation is on the brink of recovery lies in positive and productive action. Only increased productivity can bring economic stability, which the people need to make lasting changes in their social structures. The chairman of the council is Mr James Mercer, a lawyer.

Rawlings: No Arms Purchases Since Coming to Power
AB080745 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Excerpt] The chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings, has assured the nation that the PNDC has never purchased any arms since it assumed power. He emphasized that the government has hardly used any money to arm itself. He pointed out that this is one government that has faced the greatest threat from Nkrumah's administration to PNP [People's National Party] administration. [sentence as heard] Flight Lieutenant Rawlings was speaking at a ceremony in Sekondi during which he inaugurated 32-member regional Western Regional Consultative Council.

UK Minister Comments Before Departure for Lome
AB072130 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] The British minister for overseas development, Mr Timothy Raison, left Accra today by road for Lome after a 3-day official visit to Ghana. Speaking to newsmen before his departure, Mr Raison commended the government for implementing sound economic policies. He was confident that the country would overcome her present economic problems. Mr Raison hoped his visit would strengthen and further the traditional bonds of friendship between Ghana and the United Kingdom.

On the Lome III convention due to be signed tomorrow, Mr Raison disclosed that provision has been made for about 8,500 million European Community Units, ECU, in aid to African, Carribean, and Pacific countries. He said this contains a substantial amount of developmental aid to be spread over the next 5 years.

Just before talking to newsmen, Mr Raison held a meeting with Mr Justice P.S. Annan, member of the Provisional National Defense Council and chairman of the National Commission for Democracy, behind closed doors.

Defense Secretary Out; More Military in Government
AB090854 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] The chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] has accepted the request made by the secretary for defense, Rear Admiral C.K. Djan, to be relieved of his appointment to enable him to continue with his contribution to the national effort by returning to his farm.

According to an official statement issued in Accra yesterday, Mr R.K. Kugblenu has been released of his appointment on the National Civil Defense Committee, pending the outcome of an ongoing police investigation. It said Colonel G.N. (Gumil), director of the reorganization exercise of the former Border Guard Unit, has been appointed as member of the National Civil Defense Committee.

Meanwhile, a directorate has been established within the Ministry of Defense to be responsible for the affairs of ex-servicemen. It has Brigadier A.A. Crabbe as its director general.

The statement added that in connection with the absorption exercise of the former border guardsmen into the Army, 169 guardsmen above the age of 50 have been released from service.

Flight Lieutenant Rawlings has also directed that the program for the involvement of military task forces in activities aimed at clearing bottlenecks in the implementation of government directives should be established. This is to increase the involvement of military personnel to ensure the proper orientation of the military in matters of the nation. It will also give an impetus to institutional arrangements for increased productivity through infusing the necessary urgency in national assignments and the public sector.

A government statement said this will complement a decision by the PNDC Committee of Secretaries to involve personnel of the Armed Forces on ministerial advisory committees. It explained that such assignments will be treated as extra-regimental duties. To enable commanding officers and unit education officers to be involved in the identification of bottlenecks and the mobilization of personnel for tasks, regular consultations with PNDC secretaries are to be established.

PNDC Details CDR Personnel Duties, Operations

AB091204 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] The Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] Secretariat has thrown more light on the functions of personnel of Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR].

A statement released in Accra last night said it has come to the attention of the Secretariat that the current exercise on the redirection of the CDR's has caused uncertainty in some quarters as to the areas of responsibility of CDR personnel.

It said CDR personnel, including those in district and regional secretariats, are under the command and control of their respective district and regional secretaries.

According to the statement, this is designed to improve the relationship between the district and regional administrations and the CDR's.

To ensure prompt action and the streamlining of the work of all organs, district secretaries are to submit to their regional secretaries, within 10 days of this release, reports on steps so far taken to integrate the CDR secretariats with recommendations for improving their functions to their regional secretaries.

Regional secretaries are also to study the district reports and submit comprehensive proposals to the PNDC Secretariat by the 28 of this month for the successful and productive operation of the CDR's.

Rawlings, Sankara Hailed for Closer Bilateral Ties

AB072105 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] The paga-pio [title of traditional ruler], Chief Awam Paga, has commended the chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council, Flight Lieutenant J.J. Rawlings, and the leader of Burkina Faso, Captain Thomas Sankara, for forging closer links between the two countries.

The paga-pio was speaking to a television team from Burkina Faso at Paga. The team was in the country to film agricultural activities and cultural dances common to the two countries. The paga-pio also suggested that farmers from border towns in the two countries should undertake communal farming activities in order to consolidate the existing cordial relations between Ghana and Burkina Faso. He said the common enemy of the two countries is hunger and called on the two countries to cooperate to fight it.

On culture, Chief Awam Paga said the northern part of Ghana and the southern part of Burkina Faso have similar cultures and called for regular cultural exchanges. The leader of the Burkinabe team, Mr Kinda Inoussa, said the team was in the country to identify those fields which linked the two people until they were divided by colonialism. The team, which has since returned home, featured the Tumu and Bia irrigation projects and some cultural dances in the Navrongo and Bolgatanga areas.

IVORY COAST

Magazine on Al-Qadhdhafi Duplicity in Chad

AB071105 Abidjan FRATERNITE HEBDO in French 6 Dec 84 p1

[Atta Koffi editorial: "War Tricks"]

[Text] A short while ago, when Colonel al-Qadhdhafi gave the impression that he wanted to negotiate with Paris over his military presence in Chad, a journalist of the magazine *EXPRESS* warned that the Libyan head of state would dupe the French. Certainly the colonel from Tripoli has not succeeded in duping the French altogether, but he nearly did so. Let us go back to the facts.

On 15 September 1984, Paris and Tripoli signed an agreement on simultaneous withdrawal from Chad. It took France barely a few weeks to begin repatriating members of the Operation Manta force who served as a counterbalance to the Libyan presence in the vast Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti region. But right from that moment the Ndjamena authorities began expressing deep skepticism about the desire of Col al-Qadhdhafi to respect the agreement. In fact, no withdrawal of the Libyan soldiers had been observed. American spy planes confirmed that there was no movement on the side of the Libyan expeditionary forces.

President Mitterrand, in his belief that his good faith was shared by Al-Qadhdhafi, reacted quite late to these alarmist observations. On 14 November he met Col al-Qadhdhafi for the second time in Crete (Greece). The colonel swore to all the gods that his soldiers had left Chad. Two weeks later, his claims were proven false. By the end of November it had been clearly established that more than 2,000 Libyan soldiers, supported by 13 fighter planes and 12 helicopters, were still in Chad.

The Tripoli colonel's war trick takes us back several centuries and shows the medieval, deceptive, and perhaps, after all, the effective nature of this person. By acting in a treacherous manner like Jarnac the swashbuckler, who stealthily cut the knee of his enemy, Col al-Qadhdhafi has, I am afraid, definitely broken the spinal column of Paris' military support for the legal Chadian government.

One must in fact think this over: The setting up of Operation Manta was very expensive and so was its withdrawal. In these times of economic hardship, the French Government would be most unhappy to resume Operation Manta, no matter how much it would like to reassure its African friends. That is why one hears of a "mini-Operation Manta" as a better hypothesis. Would it serve a useful purpose? It would at least serve the purposes of the colonel.

In fact, Chad has not reached the end of its troubles. As for Col al-Qadhdhafi, he has just revealed the less comforting and the more worrisome side of his character. But it would perhaps be wrong for him to laugh too loudly over the trick he has just played. His numerous enemies are likely to put their scruples aside and use arms or more detestable methods to get rid of him.

Briefs

Envoys Present Credentials— Two new ambassadors to Ivory Coast on Wednesday presented their credentials to President Felix Houphouet-Boigny. They are Del Castillo of Colombia and Aboubakar Boboko of Gabon [Excerpt] [*Paris AFP in French 1236 GMT 7 Dec 84 AB*]

LIBERIA

Doe Appoints University, Government Officials

AB072150 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Excerpt] The head of state and president of the Interim National Assembly, Dr Samuel Doe, today made two appointments at the University of Liberia and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Dr C. Wesley Armstrong has been appointed vice president for academic affairs at the University of Liberia, while Mr Thomas Bestman was appointed assistant minister and special assistant to the minister of foreign affairs.

Moniba on Government Commitment to Civilian Rule

AB072213 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] The vice president of the Interim National Assembly [INA], Dr Harry Moniba, has reiterated government commitment to return the country to democratic civilian rule by 1986. The INA vice president gave the assurance today at his capitol building office when the visiting British parliamentarian, Sir Peter (Emery), paid a courtesy call on him to acquaint him with his mission to Liberia. Dr Moniba used the occasion to appeal to the British Government for British assistance in Liberia's effort to return the country to civilian rule.

Responding, Sir (Emery) assured the INA vice president that he would inform the British Government about his appeal.

Israeli Ambassador Gavri'eli Meets With Moniba

AB072252 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] The Interim National Assembly [INA] vice president, Dr Moniba, reaffirmed the Liberian Government's willingness to establish friendly ties with all nations of the world irrespective of ideological differences. He said the resumption of normal relations with the State of Israel was in keeping with Liberian Government's policy of peaceful coexistence with other countries of the world.

Dr Moniba was speaking today when the Israeli ambassador to Liberia, Gavri'el Gavri'eli, paid a courtesy call on him at his Capitol Building office. Dr Moniba then called on Israel to explore other areas of mutual cooperation which could further cement the existing ties between the two countries.

For his part, Ambassador Gavri'eli promised his country's continued assistance to Liberia in its development endeavors.

MALI

World Economic Conference Adopts Resolutions

AB091437 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Resolutions adopted by the International Conference on World Economic Crisis held in Bamako from 4 to 7 December 1984 — read by Amadou Ibrahim Sango, head of the Department of Economic Cooperation at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation]

[Text] In his opening address, His Excellency Djibril Diallo, executive secretary of the Central Executive Bureau of the Democratic Union of Malian People, expressed his satisfaction with the holding of this conference in Bamako at a time when our young states, badly hit by the effects of the world economic crisis, are facing the disastrous consequence of an endemic drought and desert encroachment, a phenomenon which endangers the very existence of our people, thus creating for them, in addition to the sufferings, an uncertain future, even total despair.

The conference was therefore invited to thoroughly examine the causes and manifestations of this crisis, which is one of the most serious that humanity has ever known. Having heard the various reports, the participants exchanged views and made proposals.

1. **Causes of the Manifestations of the World Economic Crisis**

The present world economic crisis has negative effects on the world economy and singularly on those of developing countries. The slackening of economic activities has caused a fall in demand for raw materials. This fall in demand has contributed to a fall in prices of raw materials and to the fall of export revenues of developing countries. The general rise in interest rates and the rate of the dollar have aggravated the situation of developing countries, whose debt servicing has reached proportions which are no longer in line with their repayment capacity. Instability of the exchange rate constitutes an obstacle to the development of trade.

Following the collapse of the prices of raw materials, trade between developed and developing countries is characterized by a sharp degradation of the terms of trade to the detriment of developing countries. Africa is therefore faced with a very preoccupying situation coupled with an endemic drought, accelerated desert encroachment, and a reduction in development aid, in spite of the recommendations of the UN General Assembly to the rich countries to devote at least 0.7 percent of the gross national product to development aid.

In the economic sector, the economic crisis has caused a fall in world trade which has brought about a certain increase in protectionism, a slow-down in economic growth, and an increase in unemployment, an imbalance of public finance and payment of foreign debts, and finally an increase in foreign debts and debt servicing.

2. **Political Consequences**

The present crisis has taken new dimensions in the political and sociocultural sector.

The sociopolitical situation is characterized by misery, famine, malnutrition, illiteracy, worsening of rural exodus, increasing unemployment and crime, fratricidal wars, and so on.

In addition, the increase in the risk of political instability, the ever-increasing dependence of developing countries on developed countries and international organizations, have led to a very serious crisis for states.

The crisis therefore exposes the vulnerability of our economies, limits the sovereignty of our states, and questions our political options and national development strategies.

3. **Suggestions**

Faced with the magnitude and persistence of the crisis, and aware that there cannot be recovery in the developed countries without a significant improvement in economies of developing countries, the conference recommends:

— Partial or total cancellation of debts according to the situation of the individual country;
— Rescheduling of foreign debts followed by revamping of the economy;
— An end to the arms race and the transfer of the resources involved to development aid;
— Reform of the international monetary system;
— Revival of world trade by eliminating protectionist tendencies;
— Better remuneration for raw materials;
— Flexibility in the debt mechanism of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, particularly by taking into account the social preoccupations of governments;
— Reconsideration of the institutionalization of the North-South dialogue and the resumption of global negotiations at the United Nations;
— Mobilization and better management of material, financial, and human resources;
— Involving the people in the conception and implementation of development programs which take into account the aspirations of these people;
— Increased awareness, responsibility, and civic education of citizens at all levels by convincing them that they should first of all rely on themselves;
— Strengthening of national solidarity;
— Intensification of South-South cooperation and strengthening of Afro-Arab cooperation;
— Drawing up of a rational water development policy to help achieve self-sufficiency in food;
— Studies toward a new type of development which takes into account all factors, including cultural and population growth in Africa;
— Implementation of the decisions adopted by the 20th OAU summit, in particular those on the effective application of the Lagos Plan of Action on the setting up of the OAU fund for drought stricken countries and the World Bank fund for Africa;
— Reconstitution of the IDA [International Development Agency] and FIDA [International Fund for Agricultural Development];
— Implementation of the Addis Ababa declaration on foreign debts of African countries of January 1984;
— The strict respect of the ECA [Economic Commission for Africa] special memorandum on the economic and social crisis in Africa;
— Implementation of the plan of action of the Dakar Declaration on desert encroachment;
— Closing of ranks at the subregional level, especially within the West African Economic Community and ECOWAS;
— Free movement of people and goods.

The conference thanks donors of food aid and appeals for intensification of international solidarity. The conference hails the generous contribution of Algeria and Libya within the OAU toward efforts to combat drought and invites other countries to follow this initiative.

NIGER

Kountche Leaves for 3-day Visit to U.S.

AB091334 Paris AFP in English 1309 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] Niamey, Dec 9 (AFP) — President Seyni Kountche of Niger left here today for a three-day official visit to the United States during which he is to meet with President Ronald Reagan and senior U.S. officials.

It will be the first official visit to Washington by General Kountche, who is accompanied by his Foreign Minister Ide Oumarou, Information Minister Daouda Diallo and Rural Development Minister Ari Toubo Ibrahim.

Gen Kountche is scheduled to meet Tuesday with Mr Reagan, followed by talks Wednesday with Vice President George Bush and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger. During his trip the Niger head of state, who is also current chairman of the Permanent Interstate Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel, is expected to continue pressing for additional aid to famine-threatened areas of West Africa.

(During a brief stopover in Algiers, Gen Kountche met today with Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, officials sources said in the Algerian capital.

(No details were immediately available on the meeting between the two leaders, which took place at Algiers airport.)

Al-Turayki Claims Support Withdrawn From Chad

AB072131 Paris AFP in French 1603 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Niamey, 7 Dec (AFP) — "Libya has withdrawn from Chad all its elements of support to the Transitional National Union Government GUNT, headed by Goukouni Oueddei," Libyan Foreign Minister al-Turayki asserted in Niamey today. Al-Turayki added that his country intends to "work for the reconciliation of all Chadians," and he supported the resolution adopted at the 20th OAU summit asking Congo to continue its efforts for a national reconciliation in Chad.

Al-Turayki, whose visit to Niger constitutes the first for a top Libyan leader since the freeze in diplomatic relations betwen the two countries on 13 January 1981, indicated that he agreed with the Niger head of state, General Seyni Kountche, who received him in audience in the morning on the need "to strengthen bilateral cooperation in the economic, cultural, and political fields."

On this last point, Al-Turayki expressed delight that his talks, which centered mainly on the situation in southern Africa and the Middle East, brought out a "convergence of views," adding that the two countries were determined to work together for the solution to African problems."

Al-Turayki further announced that in solidarity with the Niger people, who are suffering from drought, Libya had decided to donate $1 million to Niger.

Al-Turayki's visit to Niamey constitutes an additional step toward the "normalization" of relations between the two countries, normalization which was started some months ago, observers stress. These relations, which reached their peak in the mid-60's, gradually worsened following a speech made by Colonel al-Qadhdhafi in October 1980 in which he accused Niger and Mali of "oppressing" and "persecuting" the Tuaregs, "free sons of the Arab nation."

The crisis in bilateral relations was brought about by the expulsion from Niger of all Libyan diplomats in January 1981 for transforming their embassy into "People's Bureau" "without prior consultation with the Niger authorities and for carrying out activities incompatible with their status."

Authoritative sources in Niamey indicated that the "freezing" situation had "never been considered as normal" and that Niger "had always wanted to maintain the best of relations with its neighbors irrespective of their political leanings."

The same sources add that Niger intends to resume "healthy and fruitful" relations of cooperation with Libya through two main joint capital ventures with Libya and Niger: the Niger-Libya Arab Bank for External Trade and Development (Balinex), and the Niger-Arab Libyan Company, which specializes in agriculture matters and whose activities have never been interrupted.

NIGERIA

French Chief of Army Staff Leaves After Visit

AB081501 Lagos NAN in English 1436 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Ikeja, Dec 8 (NAN) — The French chief of Army Staff, Gen Rene Imbot, left Nigeria last night after a five-day visit.

He told reporters at Murtala International Airport, Ikeja, that the French Army was prepared to share its new concept of light military equipment with Nigeria. Gen Imbot said that the French Army would also share the concept with other friendly African countries. Gen Imbot, who said that he had spent 40 years in the army, described the Nigerian Army as consisting of "highly professional officers and very well trained men."

The French Army chief and his wife, Simone, were seen off at the airport at about 12 midnight by the chief of staff, Maj Gen Ibrahim Babangida, and other top military officers.

Warning Issued on Unauthorized Islamic Preaching

AB091210 Lagos NAN in English 1122 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] Lapai (Niger), Dec 9 (NAN) — The sole administrator of the Jama'atu Nasirl Islamic Council of Nigeria, Alhaji Salihu Madalla Ahmed, today at Lapai near Minna warned Islamic preachers in the area to desist from preaching without clearance from the council.

Speaking at a meeting with Arabic teachers, Alhaji Salihu said that he had received reports of some teachers who claimed to belong to banned Islamic sects. He said that certificates of validity were issued to preachers by his council and would be the only instrument to clear any offender. Alhaji Salihu appealed to the people to report any offender to the appropriate authorities.

Tribunal Acquits Briton, Gives 25 Years To Others

AB081012 Lagos NAN in English 1002 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Lagos, Dec 7 (NAN) — A Nigerian, Goddy Abugo, and a Swede, Nicholas Johannes, were today in Lagos sentenced to a total of 25 years imprisonment each on a two-count charge of currency trafficking involving 7 million naira, by the Lagos zone of the Exchnage Control (Anti-Sabotage) Tribunal.

Delivering judgment, the tribunal chairman, Mr Justice Oladipo Williams, also ordered the two convicts to pay a fine of 2,500,000 dollars (about N1.9 million). The tribunal sentenced each of the two convicts to 10 years' imprisonment on the first count and 15 years' imprisonment on the second. Each of them will, however, serve 15 years as the sentences are to run concurrently.

A Briton, Ian Wild, and two companies, McPowers Investments Ltd. and Parix Krone, charged along with the two convicts were discharged and acquitted.

The tribunal chairman said that the steps taken by Johannes in the opening of bank accounts in Nigeria and Zurich had clearly shown the purpose for which the accounts were opened. He said that it was the view of the tribunal that the steps taken by the two convicts were "proximate to the commission of the offence." Mr Justice Williams said that the evidence before the tribunal showed that Mr Johannes had "nothing precisely to show about what he had been doing in the country since his first entry in 1982."

The tribunal described Abugo as a dubious Nigerian who allowed himself to be used to ruin the nation. It further said that there was no record to show that the Briton was prepared to be an accomplice in the transaction, adding that his noncommital attitude clearly showed that he was not an accomplice. The tribunal said that the prosecution had failed to show that the Briton did anything to speed up the realisation of the offence, noting that the evidence produced in that regard fell short of the standard of proof.

The tribunal chairman said that the companies were being discharged of the offences because, to convict them for the actions of Abugo would be an abuse of justice.

Daily Urges Government To Restore Ties With Israel

AB080949 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 8 Dec 84

[From the press review]

[Text] The *TRIBUNE* examines Nigeria's decision not to establish diplomatic relations with Israel for now. The paper explains that some of the reasons made by Nigeria to sever ties with Israel have since lapsed. The paper is of the view that the country stands to gain more by restoring diplomatic relations with Israel. The *TRIBUNE* advises the Federal Government to reconsider its stand on the issue.

SENEGAL

Libyan Foreign Minister al-Turayki Arrives

NC082030 Paris AFP in English 1919 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Dakar, Dec 8 (AFP) — Libyan Foreign Minister 'Ali Abd al-Salam al-Turayki arrived here today for talks with Senegalese officials including President Abdou Diouf.

Mr. al-Turayki, who was in Niamey yesterday for talks with Niger's head of state, Seyni Kountche, said on arrival that he hoped to continue contacts with Senegalese officials made during last month's Organization of African Unity (OAU) summit in Addis Ababa.

Senegal broke off diplomatic relations with Libya in June 1980, after then-President Leopold Sedar Senghor charged that Tripoli was training mercenaries to de-stabilize the Governments of Chad, Mali, Niger and Senegal.

Talks With Diouf

AB090802 Paris AFP in English 0736 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] Dakar, Dec 9 (AFP) — Libyan Foreign Minister 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki and Senegalese President Abdou Diouf discussed resuming cooperation in all sectors in talks here Saturday night, Mr al-Turayki said.

Speaking to journalists after the meeting, Mr al-Turayki expressed optimisim that "good results could be obtained in a few weeks" with Senegal, which broke diplomatic ties with Libya in 1980, accusing it of trying to foment revolution here.

Asked about a possible resumption of relations, Mr al-Turayki said his country had never suspended its ties with Senegal.

On the subject of Chad, he repeated Libya's position that it had honored an agreement with France for a mutual troop withdrawal from the strife-torn country.

TOGO

Reportage on Visit by PRC Vice Premier

Meeting With Eyadema

AB072245 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] The head of state, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, this morning received a Chinese delegation led by Chinese Vice Premier Tian Jiyun. The audience took place at the office of the presidency of the republic in the presence of Moussa Barque, minister of mines, equipment, and posts and telecommunications; Koffi Amega, member of the Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; and Pingming Shen, PRC ambassador to Togo. At the end of the audience, the Chinese vice premier talked to the press about the purpose of his talks with the head of state. The talks were related to issues of mutual interest, to international problems, and to bilateral cooperation.

[Begin Jiyun recording in Chinese followed by translation into French] We discussed problems of mutual interest and international problems, as well as bilateral economic cooperation. During the talks we noticed a close similarity of views between the two countries on the major international problems and we expressed the same desire to futher develop our bilateral economic cooperation. Both sides commended the efforts made in the field of economic cooperation and we also expressed the hope to see this cooperation further improved. We greatly appreciate the efforts made by Togo domestically and internationally and wish it even greater successes in the future.

The ACP-EEC conference, which is taking place in Lome, is being held under good conditions. This conference has played a major part in promoting South-South cooperation and North-South dialogue. We are anxious to congratulate the participants in the conference. We also greatly appreciate the efforts made by the president of the republic for the success of the conference.

Furthermore, yesterday afternoon, ministers of both sides held a working session, during which they exchanged views on the strengthening of economic cooperation between our two countries and agreed on the problems discussed.

We wish the Republic of Togo prosperity and, for its courageous people, we hope that the cooperative relations between our two countries will continue to grow stronger. We call on the press to convey the thanks of the Chinese people's government to the Togolese people's government. [end recording]

Talks With Finance Minister

AB081240 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Excerpt] The visiting Chinese delegation led by Vice Premier Tian Jiyun yesterday afternoon paid a courtesy call on Komlan Alipui, member of the Central Committee and minister of economy and finance. During their meeting, the Chinese vice premier and the Togolese minister of economy and finance exchanged

views on economic cooperation between China and Togo. According to Tian Jiyun, economic and commercial relations have developed these past 10 years between China and Togo, two Third World nations which have similar preoccupations and which have shown much sympathy and concern for each other.

Visit Ends

AB101021 Lome Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] The Chinese delegation which visited Lome from last Saturday with the aim of strengthening relations between the PRC and Togo left the capital yesterday morning. It was seen off by Barry Moussa Barque, member of the Political Bureau, minister of equipment, mines, posts, and telecommunications; Atsou Koffi Amegah, member of the Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; and Gin Mingsheng, China's ambassador to Togo.

Eyadema Receives Message From Cape Verde President

AB071905 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] President Eyadema received in audience this morning the Cape Verdian minister of foreign affairs, Colonel Silvano Manuel da Luz. The audience took place in the presence of the Togolese foreign minister. Col da Luz deleivered a message from President Aristides Pereira.

[Begin Da Luz recording] The aim of the audience I have just been granted this morning was to deliver a message from President Pereira to His Excellency President Eyadema. The message was natually accompanied with cordial and fraternal greetings to President Eyadema. President Pereira also charged us to transmit our attachment and faith in the Lome III convention which will be signed tomorrow. By this convention, the people expect that the results [words indistinct] world resources and the establishment of a (?world economic order) that will equitably distribute the world resources and that it will benefit our country.

Our discussions on the convention enable us, through the ACP-EEC forum, and enables the developed countries to give us, the developing countries, the means to consolidate our economic independence. We also discussed — it must be pointed out — the forthcoming visit of President Pereira to Togo next week. As you know, he has been invited here, and his visit will undoubtedly enable him to discuss how the bonds of friendship can be strengthened with the brotherly people of Togo, not only within the framework of ECOWAS, to which our two countries belong, but also within the framework of South-South cooperation. [end recording]

Malian Foreign Minister Delivers Traore Message

AB080959 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] The head of state received in audience this morning the Malian foreign minister, Alioune Blondin Beye. The Malian minister, who is in Lome for the signing of the EEC-ACP [African, Caribbean and Pacific] convention, delivered a message from Malian President Moussa Traore to President Eyadema.

[Begin Beye recording] I must first of all say that I am greatly honored and privileged to be received by the Togolese head of state. [Words indistinct] the great friendship, fraternity, and solidarity in the struggle in which President Moussa Traore and President Eyadema are both engaged. Obviously, we also discussed the convention and in this regard I am happy to have been one of the signatories to Lome II and also to be signatory to the Lome III convention tomorrow in the same city of Lome. Lome will make history, it has already made history, and Lome I, Lome II, and Lome III, as we are often reminded, are the waiting room for a new world economic order [words indistinct]. Even though we are not yet satisfied with the provisions of the Lome convention, we see in Lome a symbol, we feel it is already a step toward a new deal. [end recording]

Eyadema Receives ACP Ministerial Council Chairman

AB080952 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Excerpt] The head of state granted audience this morning to Mr Namaliu, who is the chairman of the ACP [African, Caribbean and Pacific] Ministerial Council, and foreign minister of Papua New Guinea. At the end of the audience he spoke to the press on the subject of his discussions with President General Gnassingbe Eyadema.

[Begin Namaliu recording in English fading into French translation] I had the opportunity, the honor and privilege this morning to pay a courtesy call on the head of state, and first I must express my appreciation to him for having extended this audience to me as chairman of the ACP Council of Ministers. Our discussions centered on the convention. I reported to him on the meeting being held by the ACP here in Lome. In fact, the ACP countries are honored by the signing of the Lome III convention in Lome, and this is a source of pride because Lome has become synonymous with the ACP-EEC conventions.

It is also because the convention is a very famous agreement which is widely known in the world since it concerns relations between the developed countries of the EEC and developing countries of the ACP. We hope to sign the convention tomorrow. I must add that the ACP countries are meeting this week to discuss problems existing from the Lome II convention. I take this opportunity to express the gratitude of the ACP countries for the hospitality shown us, the facilities placed at our disposal, and the smooth organization of the meeting.

Lome III Convention Agreements Signed With EEC

EEC Aid 'Too Low'

AB081429 Paris AFP in English 1408 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Lome, Dec 8 (AFP) — Ceremonies for the signing of the 3rd 5-year Lome Convention linking the European Economic Community (EEC) to 65 Third World countries got off to a

difficult start here today as the leader of the 65 said the aid promised was "far too low."

In a speech at the signing ceremony, the acting president of the African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) group of nations, Rabbie Namaliu, said that although the new Lome Agreement contained some "improvement," it failed to address the "key problems" of Third World countries. Among these were wild fluctuations in the prices of the raw materials on which many of the countries depend for most of their export earnings, according to Mr Namaliu, who is also Papua New Guinea's foreign minister.

One feature of the Lome agreements — so called because they have traditionally been signed here in the capital of Togo — has been the "Stabex" system, which aims to compensate the ACP countries for fluctations in the world price of many of their raw material exports. But many analysts say the effectiveness of the system has been limited by a lack of funds to back it up.

The new agreement involves total EEC aid of 8.5 billion European Currency Units (ECU's) — currently worth some 6.4 billion dollars — over 5 years, from 1985 to 1989. If inflation and exchange-rate fluctuations since the last convention are taken into account, the new amount has roughly the same value as that agreed 5 years ago, analysts said.

Irish Foreign Minister Peter Barry, whose country is currently chairing the EEC, expressed satisfaction with the new agreement, described it as a pact of hope and solidarity. He stressed that agricultural development and food security had been givem top priority in the Lome agreement.

In another speech at the signing ceremony, Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema said: "The fact that we are reaffirming our will to stay together is proof of the effectiveness" of the convention. However, General Eyadema also criticized the low level of raw materials prices and the indebtedness of the Third World. "We note with bitterness that the industrialized countries spend enormous sums exploring space, without trying to get to know the other men who inhabit the earth with them," he said.

EEC Commission Chairman Gaston Thorn said that in the new convention the community had wanted to set up a "dialogue" on economic policy with the ACP countries, but that they had refused. He added, however, that it was "out of the question" for the EEC countries to meddle in the ACP countries' internal affairs.

During the signing ceremony, Mozambique is due to formally adhere to the convention, becoming the 65th member country.

Thorn Comments on Aid

AB090820 Paris AFP in English 0738 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] Lome, Dec 9 (AFP) — European Commission Chairman Gaston Thorn said here Saturday that the European Economic Community (EEC) could have done "more and better" in the level of aid it decided to extend to developing countries at the 3rd Lome convention in the Togolese capital.

However, the 8.5 billion European Currency Units (ECU) — equivalent to some $6.4 billion — represented an increase over the 5.5 billion ECU ($4.2 billion) agreed on at the previous 5-year Lome convention, Mr Thorn said. He recalled the EEC's budget probelms, the economic crisis hitting its member-states and added that "certain countries in the East do nothing" to help developing nations.

Carrington Chosen ACP Head

NC082154 Paris AFP in English 2047 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Lome, Dec 8 (AFP) — The African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) countries, linked with the European Community in the Lome Economic Pact, chose a new interim secretary-general here today, Edwin Carrington, of Trinidad.

Mr Carrington, 43, was named to replace Tom Okello Odongo of Kenya by the ACP council of ministers, which met in the Togolese capital for the signing of the 3rd Lome 5-year convention on aid and trade with the EEC. Mr Odongo, 60, had been secretary-general of the 65-nation ACP group since May 1980. Mr Carrington, deputy secretary-general since 1975, will hold the top post on an interim basis until next May, the ministers decided. The ACP secretariat is based in Brussels.

Lome III Convention Signed

AB090922 Lome Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Excerpts] A new departure; a new deal: The Lome Convention between the 65 countries of African, Caribbean, and Pacific [ACP] countries and the 10 EEC countries was renewed yesterday in our capital on the basis of interdependence, mutual interests, and solidarity.

Considered henceforth as a new stage of the North-South dialogue, this third Lome Convention is an improvement upon the first two because it lays greater emphasis on a real financial and commercial cooperation between the two groups, a cooperation without frustrations or complex, devoid of any feeling of the haves and the haves-nots. The various persons who spoke at the closing ceremony of the signing of the agreement at the Togolese People's Rally [RPT] House, stressed these points.

Yao Kunale Eklo, the administrative secretary of the RPT, delivered the welcome address, in which he expressed his pleasure to see Togo host the solemn ceremony marking the signing of the Lome III Convention.

Referring to the peace and stability which our country has lived in for 18 years, the RPT administrative secretary expressed the hope, the trust and the faith of the Third World in the Lome Convention, an important phase toward a new world economic order. He said the Lome III Convention is a crucial stage toward a new world economic order as an indisputable factor of peace and understanding between rich and poor nations and as a means to achieve an equitable redistribution of the wealth of our planet. He expressed his firm belief that there will be neither freedom nor dignity, nor safety nor peace in the world if the gap between

the rich and the poor countries continues to widen. Speaking next on behalf of the European Community, Peter Barry, chairman of the EEC Council of Ministers, described the Lome III Convention as a pact of hope and solidarity between Europe and its ACP partners. He expressed happiness at this agreement which he considered a common property based on the following fundamental principles: interdependence, mutual interests, respect for the sovereignty of each state and its right to choose its own political orientation, as well as its own policies in the socioeconomic and cultural fields. According to Mr Barry, the Lome Convention, which groups more than half of the developing countries, is above all a tool for solidarity aimed at improving the living conditions of millions of men, women, and children.

Speaking especially of the difficult situation of Africa, the chairman of the EEC Council of Ministers pointed out that the most urgent problem of this continent is that of hunger. He held the view that priority measures must be taken, aimed at providing Africa with means of feeding its people. In this connection, he called for increased assistance from the rich countries and urged African countries to redouble their efforts, underlining that agricultural development and food security top the list of the objectives of the next ACP-EEC 5-year cooperation. In conclusion, Mr Barry reiterated that Lome III provides us with new areas of cooperation and contains new challenges for us.

Another contribution was made by Rabbie Namaliu, chairman of the ACP Council of Ministers, who paid tribute to the RPT founding chairman for his relentless efforts to promote the ACP-EEC cooperation.

After thanking the Togolese Government and people for the warm reception given to the various delegations of the ACP and EEC, Mr Namaliu examined the long and tedious negotiations between ACP and EEC partners, praising the spirit of dialogue which marked the dialogue for over a year. He spoke of the Lome III Convention as an exemplary convention in the strengthening of the North-South cooperation. In spite of this, Mr Namaliu denounced the insufficient funds earmarked by the EEC for the Lome Convention. He said the financial resources involved in Lome III, 8.5 billion European Currency Units, were too low in regard to the amount needed by the ACP for their development. He however believed that Lome III was an improvement upon the previous convention. He noted that the Lome Convention did not solve the key problems of the developing countries, such as fluctuation in the prices of raw materials.

For his part, the chairman of the EEC, Gaston Thorn, said that in signing the Lome III Convention, the ACP-EEC groups and the ACP-EEC peoples have made another step forward.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Returns From Frontline Summit

MB081018 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the chairman of the MplA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, returned to Luanda yesterday evening after a 3-day visit to the Republic of Zaire and Tanzania. Together with six other heads of state, the Angolan head of state attended the swearing in of Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko for a new term as the chairman of the Popular Movement of the Revolution and president of the Republic of Zaire. Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko was elected to these posts last June with 99.16 percent of the vote as the only candidate in the presidential elections of Zaire.

In Arusha, Tanzania, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos took part yesterday in a summit of the heads of state and government of the Frontline States. Also present at the summit were Presidents Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia; Samora Machel of Mozambique; and Quett Masire of Botswana; Robert Mugabe, the prime minister of Zimbabwe; and Julius Nyerere, the head of state of the host country. SWAPO President Sam Nujoma, and Alfred Nzo, the secretary general of the ANC of South Africa, also took part in the summit.

The meeting examined the issues now facing the peoples of southern Africa. On the occasion, the People's Republic of Angola, through its president, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, presented important information on the platform of general negotiations now underway for the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435 for the independence of Namibia and the security of Angola in particular, and of the southern African region in general. During the meeting, the Frontline States members reaffirmed their support for and solidarity with the struggling peoples in southern Africa, particularly the peoples of Namibia and South Africa.

It will be recalled that while in Zaire, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos held a meeting with President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, of the People's Republic of the Congo, in Kinshasa, and also took part in a tripartite meeting, which included the heads of state of Zaire and Zambia, Mobutu Sese Seko and Kenneth Kaunda, respectively.

Defense Minister Visits 8th Military Region

MB071026 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Defense Minister Colonel Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale visited the 8th political-military region on 4 and 5 December. Col Pedale visited the municipalities of Ucua, Pango Aluquem, and Bula Atumba, as well as the area of Mabubas. During his visit, the defense minister carried out intense work with the Armed Forces detachments stationed there.

The minister hailed the role played by the Armed Forces in the total annihilation of the enemy. The puppet enemy, he said, has infiltrated into an area which is totally unknown to him, and for this reason we must neutralize him as soon as possible. In every military unit the minister visited he was guaranteed that this guideline was being fully implemented.

Col Pedale was accompanied by Major (Yta), the chief of reconnaissance and information of the general staff, and Mario Antonio, the head of the Department of Motivation and Propaganda of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola national political directorate.

Chinese Vice Minister Presents Credit Proposal

MB071043 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Zheng Tuobin, the Chinese vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade, held meetings in Luanda this afternoon with Evaristo Domingos Kimba, the minister of provincial coordination, and Henriques Santos Onambwe, the minister of industry. Also this afternoon, the Chinese official, who arrived in Luanda yesterday for a 1-week visit to Angola to strengthen relations between the two countries, held a meeting with Carlos Fernandes, the state secretary for cooperation.

This morning, Zheng Tuobin gave Ismael Martins, the Angolan foreign trade minister, a document for the two countries' delegations to discuss on the possibility of signing a protocol of intention and an agreement for the provision of an interest-free credit to the People's Republic of Angola totaling 50 million yuans.

During the meeting, Ismael Martins and Zheng Tuobin exchanged views on the economic development of Angola and China and the Angolan foreign trade minister stressed that since independence Angola has been making firm advances for the economic development of the country. He pointed out, however, that this development has been hindered by the armed acts of South African aggression and sabotage carried out against a number of economic sectors by gangsters who are in the pay of imperialism and who try to block the socio-economic development of the People's Republic of Angola at all costs. In turn, Zheng Tuobin announced that China had donated 2,000 metric tons of wheat to our country and was interested in increasing trade as well as strengthening the ties of cooperation between the two countries.

Also this morning, the Chinese official held a meeting with Lopo do Nascimento, the Angolan planning minister, with whom he discussed a number of bilateral issues. Zheng Tuobin is expected to visit a number of economic centers in Luanda and in other parts of the country to familiarize himself with the Angolan economic situation particularly in industry.

UNITA Communique Rejects Dos Santos Peace Plan

LD080028 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese
2330 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] In a communique issued today, UNITA categorically rejects the peace plan recently proposed by the Angolan president

to the UN secretary general. The plan envisaged a phased withdrawal of the Cuban troops stationed in southern Angola on condition that South Africa grants independence to Namibia, reduces the number of its troops in that territory to 1,500, and ceases supporting UNITA.

The UNITA Executive Committee says in today's communique that all Cuban troops must leave Angola. It describes Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos' proposals as exercises in propaganda and misinformation, and states that by the end of this year either a solution will be found for Angola and Namibia or else everything that burns will be thrown to the flames.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Returns From Summit of Frontline States

MB090755 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] President Samora Machel returned to Maputo last night after taking part in the summit of the heads of state and government of the six Frontline States in Arusha, Tanzania.

After a meeting of approximately 4½ hours, the summit ended with no final communique being issued. However, sources close to the summit told AIM that the meeting had discussed the methods of an African strategy for the struggle against South African colonialism in Namibia and apartheid in South Africa.

The last OAU summit in Addis Ababa decided to assign the southern African liberation movements and the Frontline States the task of outlining this African strategy for the total political emancipation of the southern part of the continent. In Addis Ababa, Tanzania was elected chairman of the OAU, and Mozambique its first vice chairman.

The Arusha meeting was attended by Presidents Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola, Quett Masire of Botswana, Samora Machel of Mozambique, Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, and Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe; SWAPO President Sam Nujoma; and ANC Secretary General Alfred Nzo.

The summit was preceeded by 3 days of lengthy meetings between Presidents Samora Machel and Julius Nyerere. The Mozambican president arrived in Arusha on Tuesday. The two leaders discussed bilateral cooperation and peace in southern Africa. An assessment was also made of the progress attained since the signing of the Nkomati Accord.

'Bandits' Kill 1 Yugoslav, 7 GDR Technicians

MB080645 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0600 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] According to a general staff spokesman, on the morning of 6 December an armed bandit group murdered foreign aid workers providing service to the Unango agricultural complex in Niassa Province. AIM quoted the spokesman as saying that among the workers were seven technicians from the GDR and one from Yugoslavia. Five Mozambican workers, including militiamen were also murdered.

This action serves to prove once again the weakness and the criminal nature of the armed bandits who seek to avoid our Army. Instead, they murder defenseless civilians and attack foreign aid workers with the aim of the discouraging cooperation and international solidarity enjoyed by the People's Republic of Mozambique, and delaying our socioeconomic development.

Renamo Claims Responsibility

LD072038 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Renamo [Mozambican National Resistance] has claimed responsibility for killing six technicians from the GDR who worked in farming enterprises in Unango, Niassa Province.

Maputo Reports Talks With RSA on 'Terrorism'

MB071819 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1800 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] There have been more talks in Pretoria between the South African and Mozambican governments about terrorism in Mozambique. In March this year, South Africa agreed to stop giving military support to the Mozambique National Resistance terrorists and in October agreed to take further steps to end the violence.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria said today that wide-ranging talks between the two sides had been held over the last few days. The South African spokesman said Pretoria was also having separate talks with the terrorists.

SOUTH AFRICA

Reagan, Tutu Meet; Protest Leaders Comment

Reagan, Tutu Hold Talks

MB072000 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans
1800 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Excerpt] President Ronald Reagan says America does not plan to change its policy towards and is satisfied with what he called the considerable progress made in South Africa. The American President said this after meeting Bishop Desmond Tutu for 40 minutes this afternoon. Bishop Tutu went to the White House to express his dissatisfaction with the Reagan administration's policy of constructive engagment with South Africa. Anti-South Africa protests took place during the meeting outside the White House.

After the discussions, President Reagan spoke to newsmen:

[Begin recording in English][Reagan] I have to disagree with him on the fact that the situation has worsened. It has not. We have made sizeable progress there in expressing our repugnance for

apartheid and in pursuading the South African Government to make changes and we are going to continue with that policy.

[Unidentified reporter][word indistinct] has become more repressive and the arrests have increased, would you consider any kind of economic sanctions and do you feel that your policy has at all given credibility to that regime?

[Reagan] I know that there has been a surge of violence here and there and that has resulted in violence from the other side. We regret this but, as I say, I think that the policy we are following, and it would not be quiet diplomacy anymore if I started talking about things openly, but we have made solid progress and we want to continue doing that. [sentence as heard]

[Reporter] Mr President, is it not just the bishop that you know who is trying to put pressure on the U.S. Government to change its policies? There has been growing pressure from elsewhere in the international community, and I think a lot of people might be wondering how the United States can justify dealing with a nation that does not recognize something so basic as the concept of racial equality.

[Reagan] Maybe some nations cannot because, as I say, if you are practicing quiet diplomacy you cannot talk about it or will not be quiet anymore, and I have always believed that it is counterproductive for one country to splash itself all over the headlines demanding that another government do something because that other government then is put in an almost impossible political position.

It cannot appear to be rolling over at the demands of outsiders. We are working. For example, many people are critical and some of the protests and the demonstrations here have voiced disapproval of American investment in South Africa of American companies that are in business there. Well, this is based on ignorance when they say this. The simple truth is that most of black tribal leaders there have openly expressed their support in American business investment there because our American businesses go there and observe practices with regard to employees that are not observed by South African companies.

This is a source of employment where there is fairness, where there is no discrimination in these American concerns, where they have jobs with opportunity. American businesses spend over $100 million so far in education, in training, in management, in business, and things of that kind, in entrepreneurship, and for those who are criticising, it is just that they are ignorant of that and they do not know how much gain has been made for the blacks in South Africa that we are interested in helping. [end recording]

[Begin recording in English] [Tutu] We have said that we hope very much that the administration would begin to send signals to the oppressed, which would be signs of hope, and some of the things that we said would be an indication that things were moving in the right direction would be to call for an end to the current violence and to the use of the Army; the immediate release of all detainees and their being charged in open court; and calling on the international community to send observers to the trial; a lifting of all bannings and banishment orders, especially of someone like Winnie Mandela, and, if the Government of South Africa wants to do so, to charge those particular people [as heard]; an immediate stop to all forced population removal schemes, especially that of the people of KwaNgema in the eastern Transvaal; and then to urge the South African Government to announce a general amnesty for all political prisoners and exiles as a prelude to a national convention for our country in which the authentic leaders and representatives of all sections of our community would be represented to work out a blueprint for a new kind of society in South Africa.

[Reporter] Did you feel that you got the impresssion that President Reagan fully understands the situation in South Africa and the conditions there?

[Tutu] Well, he seems to have been briefed very well when we spoke about the situation. There was no indication to me at today's meeting that he was not aware of what was happening. [end recording]

U.S. Rights Movement 'Using' RSA

MB071600 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1600 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] With Nobel Peace Prize winner Bishop Desmond Tutu meeting President Reagan at the White House at the moment, the wave of anti-South African protests has spread to Chicago in an effort by leaders of the civil rights movement to use the South Africa issue to promote black unity in the United States.

Analysts agree with the report in the influential *NEW YORK TIMES* today that the current protests have less to do with the policies of South Africa than with the reality of black politics in the United States following President Reagan's election victory last month, which shattered black unity. With about 100 people picketing the South African Consulate in Chicago for the first time today, the latest people to be arrested in Washington include Doug and Rory Kennedy, children of the late Senator Robert Kennedy, who were part of a youth day protest outside the South African Embassy. Also at the demonstration was the former Democratic presidential candidate Gary Hart.

Congressmen Cited on Reagan Policy

MB071152 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Top American officials are continuing to criticize the U.S. constructive engagement policy towards South Africa. The new head of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Richard Luger, says he will put pressure on South Africa.

[Begin Luger recording] We are going to be taking a very concentrated look at African policy of this country, of ways in which we can make substantial improvements. [end recording]

His views are supported by conservative Congressman Vin Weber, one of 35 conservatives who have spoken out against the policies of the Reagan administration.

[Begin Weber recording] We wanted to send a very clear signal to all the political forces in South Africa that if they believe that conservatives in this country are siding with them, (?that we will not dispute), they are wrong. [end recording]

Detained Labor Leaders Released, Officials Comment

Officials' Comment on Release

MB080630 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] UPI reports from Washington that the South African ambassador, Dr Brand Fourie, has announced that certain detainees in South Africa will be released. According to the report, he told Senator Richard Lugar that 11 of the 16 people detained following a work stayaway action in the Transvaal a month ago would be released. UPI says President Reagan has taken personal credit for the release, and his spokesman said the action proved the value of the constructive engagement policy.

The five alleged leaders of the stayaway action, on 5 and 6 November, appeared briefly in the Johannesburg magistrate's court yesterday and were released on bail of 2,000 rand each. No details of the charges against them have been released. The five are Mr Thami Mali, Mr Oupa Monareng, Mr Themba Montatane, Mr Moses Mayekiso, and Mr (Tloe) Makgoba.

SAPA reports from New York that three of the highest ranking blacks in the Reagan administration have criticized their fellow American blacks for focusing on South Africa, while critical problems persisted at home. They say that they are opposed to apartheid, but support Mr Reagan's policy of constructive engagement towards South Africa. The three are the chairman of the Equal Opportunity Commission, Mr Clarence Thomas; the chairman of the American Civil Rights Commission, Mr Clarence Pendleton; and the assistant to the vice president for domestic policy, Mr Steven Rhodes.

They said they had sensed a lack of attention to continuing budget and tax rebates by black leaders apparently preoccupied with South African protests. The three went on to say that regardless of what was done in the United States, the South African Government would determine what happened in the country. The black leaders could, they said, play a more meaningful role by directing American Government spending to people who needed it most.

Other reports from Washington say more than 60 people have been arrested throughout the United States in demonstrations against South Africa's internal policies. In the latest incident, an Illinois congresswomen, Mrs Cardiss Collins, and the Reverend Jesse Jackson's daughter, Santita, were among those arrested.

11 Released, 5 Charged

MB080808 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] The South African Government has freed 11 detainees. Five more detainees have appeared in court, where they have been charged with subversion. The 11 include FOSATU [Federation of South African Trade Unions] chief, Chris Dhlamini and the head of CUSA [Council of Unions of South Africa], Pirosha Camay.

The release of the two powerful labor leaders has been one of the main demands of protesters in the United States. U.S. President Ronald Reagan says the freeing of the detainees is the result of 3 weeks of diplomatic pressure by his government. Reagan made the claim shortly after his meeting with Nobel Peace Prize-winner Bishop Desmond Tutu.

Meanwhile, protests against apartheid have continued across America. A number of people have been arrested in the demonstrations, including three more member of the U.S. Congress. Organizer of the protest, Randall Robinson, has said the release of the detainees is not nearly enough, and says President Reagan cannot claim credit for their release as it was his policy of constructive engagement with the South African Government that was largely responsible for their arrest in the first place.

Desmond Tutu has spoken to reporters after yesterday's meeting with President Reagan at the White House. Judy Lessing has details:

[Lessing] Bishop Tutu wants the United States to impose economic sanctions on South Africa to force an end to apartheid. President Reagan rejects sanctions. After the meeting the bishop said he remains optimistic about getting a change in American policy.

[Begin Tutu recording] I hope that in listening to one another, as we have done, and I mean we had over an hour's meeting in the White House, that we will be aware of one another's concerns. [end recording]

[Lessing] President Reagan, who has reportedly been reluctant to meet with Bishop Tutu, said their meeting was a good one.

3 Freed From Police Custody

MB080835 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 8 Dec 84 p 2

[Excerpt] At least three union leaders were released from police custody yesterday in the wake of an increasing international outcry against what South African unionists describe as "union bashing" by the Government. The three are Mr Chris Dhlamini, president of the Federation of South African Trade Unions (FOSATU), Mr Jethro Dlalisa of the Transport and General Workers Union, and Mr Bangilizwe Solo of the National Union of Textile Workers.

A police spokesman said yesterday that he could only verify their release today. A spokesman for FOSATU, however, said he had spoken to the three after their release. They were among a number of union leaders arrested a week after the 2-day work stayaway last month.

5 Charged With Subversion

MB080848 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 8 Dec 84 p 1

[Text] The State yesterday took the first step towards the major show trial expected to result from last month's stayaway when five men, including the full Transvaal Regional Stayaway Committee (TRSC), were charged with subversion. After a brief appearance in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court, the men were warned to appear again on January 31 and granted bail of R2,000 each.

The four members of the TRSC who appeared in court were: Mr Thami Mali, 26, chairman of the Soweto Area Committee of the United Democratic Front; Mr Moses Mayekiso, 36, of the Metal and Allied Workers Union; Mr Themba Montlantlane, 30, of the Municipal and General Workers Union of SA; and Mr Oupa Monareng, 26, of the Soweto Youth Congress. Also appearing with them was Mr Peter Makgoba, 21, of the Congress of South African Students.

They were charged with subversion in terms of Section 54(2) of the Internal Security Act. The maximum sentence is 20 years, or 25 years if the crime led to violence.

Botha Asks Advice on Group Areas Act Report

MB071619 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, has requested the President's Council to advise him on the report of the technical committee of enquiry into the Group Areas Act and the Reservation of Separate Amenities Act.

The secretary to the President's Council, Mr J.S. (Barmeister), says the council will also be taking related legislation into account. He says it will take account, for instance, of the recommendations of the committee of inquiry into township establishment and related matters and the recommendations of the committee of enquiry into the demarcation of geographical areas of jurisdiction of local authorities.

It will also be giving attention to the Slums Act. The state president's request has been referred to the constitutional affairs committee of the Presidents Council for its attention.

Bophuthatswana Leader Speaks at Inauguration

MB071157 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana says his country has achieved more in the 7 years since independence than it did in the previous 70 years. He was speaking at a ceremony in Mmabatho, where he was sworn in for his second 7-year term as president.

President Mangope said a survey of the country's achievements since independence made one realize that Bophuthatswana should have claimed independence long before 1977. He said Bophuthatswana mourned the fact that it had not been recognized by the international community, although it complied with legal dictates recognized by the rest of the world for self-determination by a people.

He said his government did not align itself with the movement that advocated disinvestment in South Africa, because it punished those whose cause it sought to promote.

Speaking about the unrest in southern and South Africa, President Mangope said schools and universities in Bophuthatswana had not proved to be very fertile fields for agitators. He said the reason for this was that these institutions were seen to be striving for academic and technical excellence, and they guaranteed equal opportunity for all.

President Mangope's inauguration was attended by the ministers of foreign affairs of South Africa, Transkei, Venda, and Ciskei, as well as representatives from Israel, the United States, West Germany, and France.

SWAZILAND

Police Deputy Chief Shiba Gunned Down, ANC Blamed

Official Murdered in Mbabane

MB080700 Mbabane THE SWAZI NEWS in English 8 Dec 84 p 1

[Text] The deputy chief of security police, Superintendant Shiba, was gunned down as he was about to leave the police mess in Mbabane last night. His killers remain a mystery, but police have launched a massive manhunt to find the killer or killers.

The cold-blooded murder was committed at about 9:30 p.m. when other senior officers were attending a party at police headquarters. Three bursts of machinegun fire were heard from the police mess up as far as the police headquarters and senior policemen dashed to the incident.

Superintendent Shiba was apparently followed by two people who were driving in an old Toyota from the police headquarters and burst out with machinegun fire which killed him instantly at the police mess.

Eight bullets were counted to have hit at the front of the car. Three hit him in the chest, one in the stomach, one hit the bonnet and three others hit the driver's seat. He fell onto the legs of another police officer who was in the passenger's seat. The other policeman ran for cover and there was commotion in the police mess at the sound of the firing. An immediate alarm was sounded.

ANC Denies Responsibility

MB090900 Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 9 Dec 84 p 1

[Excerpts] Swazi deputy security police chief Petros Shiba was gunned down as he left a party in Mbabane on Friday night.

Informed sources in the capital said yesterday cops were convinced said it was the work of the African National Congress. It is believed among Swazi cops that Superintendent Shiba had made many enemies among the ANC because he was responsible for arrests and raids on its members earlier this year. The sources said it had also been learnt that ANC elements in the country and abroad had threatened to kill him.

An ANC spokesman in Harare yesterday denied the killing. "We have no interest at any stage of killing in any African country, except the enemy which is in South Africa," he said.

A hunt was launched immediately after the shooting.

Msibi Says PTA Not Acting Against RSA

MB071653 Mbabane Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Africa Desk News Agency in Johannesburg reports that a Swazi member of the Supreme Council of State, Dr George Msibi, has rejected the idea that the Southern and Eastern African Preferencial Trade Area [PTA] is directly against the RSA. Dr Msibi also said that he wished to dispel the misconception that it was not possible for Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland to belong to both the Customs Union with South Africa and the PTA.

The news agency said Dr Msibi, who has just returned from the PTA ministerial meeting in Harare, explained that the PTA was set up to attempt to rehabilitate the economies of countries in the region disastrously hit by the world recession. Dr Msibi said the PTA also aimed at encouraging the development of local industries within the area by arranging preferential treatment in respect of tariffs and import permits for goods manufactured within the area.

Will Attend Burundi PTA Summit

MB071744 Mbabane Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] The acting minister for foreign affairs, also minister for labor and public service, Mr Mhlangano Matsebula, today assured Burundi Ambassador Mr Gedeon Magete of the country's participation in the next Preferencial Trade Area [PTA] conference, due to be held in Burundi on 22 December. He said the Kingdom was, like Burundi, fully dedicated to the development of the PTA and Africa as a whole.

The minister said Swaziland will actively be involved in the summit's deliberations, expected to focus its attention on ways to improve the lot of Africa. Mr Matsebula told the ambassador that he will convey Burundi's well-wishes to the head of state, the government, and the people of Swaziland.

Earlier, Mr Magete commended the friendly relationship existing between the two countries, their unity in the OAU, and their dedication to regional cooperation. Present at the ceremony were the prime minister's private secretary, Mr Mathendele Dlamini, and the chief protocol officer, Mr John Dube.

Head of New RSA Trade Mission Interviewed

MB071738 Mbabane Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] The head of the South African Trade mission to Swaziland, Mr Sam (Stabben), who arrived to assume his official duties in the Kingdom on Monday, says he would hope that it would be possible to attain a settlement of the land issue that all parties can accept. Speaking at an exclusive interview with our reporter this afternoon, Mr (Stabben) observed that South Africa did not want the land issue aimed at returning Kangwane and Ingwavuma to Swaziland to disturb the excellent relations currently existing between Swaziland and South Africa. He described the Swazi people as warm and friendly, saying he was looking forward with profound interest to working with them.

Mr (Stabben) further expressed the hope that his mission would keep the Swazi nation aware of the developments in South Africa, noting that South Africa is a politically developing country struggling to move away from the policy of apartheid towards a goal that would be a dispensation or political structure which will be just and fair to all South Africa's multi-ethnic society. He said departure from apartheid cannot be rushed, as rushing might disrupt the whole fabric of the South African society.

Mr (Stabben), who has spent many years of foreign service in England, West Germany, and the United States, said it is the responsibility of all leaders of the different communities in his country to work towards peace and warned that unrest or lack of stability in South Africa will adversely affect South Africa's neighboring states. Before he was appointed head of the South African trade mission to Swaziland, Mr (Stabben) was the deputy director of foreign affairs responsible for Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland. In southern Africa, Pretoria has trade missions with Zimbabwe, Mozambique, and Swaziland.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Puts Limits on Sale of Essentials

MB071018 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] President Kaunda has prescribed maximum amounts in which six essential commodities are to be sold to the public in authorized shops, according to a statutory instrument by which the president has also empowered district governors to regulate the sale of essential commodities. The six essentials are candles, cooking oil, corn meal, bath soap, and washing soap, as well as white sugar.

The maximum amounts in which these commodities are to be sold are as follows: candles, one packet of six; cooking oil, 2.5 liters; corn meal, one 25-kg bag; bathing soap, two tablets; washing soap, one packet; and white sugar, two 2-kg packets.

The instrument says that no person shall, within any 12 hours, sell to any one buyer an essential commodity in excess of the specified amount. However, this does not apply to areas where The Control of Goods, Essential Commodities Regulations of

1981 are in force. Such areas are mostly along the international borders.

Kaunda Returns From Summit of Frontline States

MB080908 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Frontline heads of state and government have called on the OAU to help speed up the liberation of Namibia and South Africa by arming liberation movements. The leaders from Tanzania, Zambia, Angola, Mozambique, Botswana, and Zimbabwe, who held a 1-day summit in Arusha, Tanzania, also urged OAU member states to support them against South African aggression due to the Frontline States' support for liberation movements.

At the summit, which was attended by his excellency the president, Dr Kaunda, Frontline States chairman, President Julius Nyerere, the Tanzanian president, who is also OAU chairman, and other Frontline States' leaders, the latest developments in the liberation struggle in the region were reviewed.

President Kaunda's special assistant for the press, Dr (Milima Punabantu), told an airborne press conference after the meeting that the summit was a follow-up to last month's OAU special resolution on southern Africa concerning assistance to liberation movements. The summit, which was the second to be held in Arusha this year, ended after 3 hours of discussions witnessed by SWAPO of Namibia leader Sam Nujoma, and ANC of South Africa secretary general, Mr Alfred Nzo.

President Kaunda returned back home last night with the liberation leaders and was met on arrival at Lusaka international airport by the party secretary general, Mr Humphrey Mulemba, and the prime minister, Mr Nalumino Mundia, with the secretary of state for defense and security, Mr Grey Zulu, and other national leaders.

1,006 Zairian Refugees Enter Luapula Province

MB081205 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Reports from Mansa say that 1,006 Zairian refugees have entered the country through (Nambwe)-Chonda border, including the subboma [subvillage] of Chilenge district in Luapula Province. A Chilenge council spokesman, who confirmed this, said the refugees were camped at (Kankolwe) village and other surrounding villages in Chieftainess (Nambwe Chomba's) area, near Kaputa.

Refugees Report Torture

AB081038 Dakar PANA in English 0957 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Lusaka, 8 Dec (ZANA/PANA) — One thousand and six (1,006) Zairian refugees have now entered Zambia through the (Lambwe)-Chomba border, in Chilenge subboma, of Chilenge District, in Zambia's northern province of Luapula.

Chilenge social secretary, Mr Willies Musonda, and Chilenge subboma senior administrative officer, Mr Stanslas Ndalameta, confirmed the arrivals of the Zairians refugees, who were fleeing from fighting between Zairean troops and rebels who captured the town of Moba on Lake Tanganyika early last month. Moba has since been recaptured by Zairean troops but the refugees who started arriving in Zambia since 26 November claim to have been tortured by their soldiers, who were demanding food and money.

Mr Ndalameta said some refugees have indicated their willingness to return if the situation improves, but the majority have refused for fear of continued harassment.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Comments on Meeting of Frontline States

NC081907 Paris AFP in English 1855 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Harare, Dec 8 (AFP) — Participants at the just-ended summit of southern African Frontline States supported Angola in its rejection of "arrogant" South African proposals for the independence of Namibia, Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said here today on his return from the meeting.

The one-day summit, which took place yesterday in the northern Tanzanian town of Arusha, ended without any common statement being issued, leading to press speculation that participants had not been able to agree.

However Mr Mugabe said the six participants — the leaders of Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe — had agreed with Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos' rejection of the South African proposals. "They (the Angolans) rejected outright South African proposals as arrogant and an interference in the internal affairs of Angola," Mr Mugabe said in a statement quoted today by the semi-official ZIANA news agency.

The Angolans had "said they remained free to call upon anyone to assist them to regain their sovereignty," he said, referring to South African demands that all Cuban troops leave Angola within 12 weeks as a precondition to any settlement in neighbouring Namibia. We (the summit participants) were very, very happy, all of us, on this very firm stand by President Dos Santos and his government against South Africa," he added.

"Our conclusion is that the United States and South Africa are acting fraudulently on the whole question and the sooner the international community reverts to the (UN) Security Council for ways and means of implementing the United Nations Resolution 435, the better," Mr Mugabe said.

Yugoslav, Rwandese Envoys Call on President

MB071200 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] The president, Comrade Canaan Banana, has praised Yugoslavia for its military and diplomatic assistance to Zimbabwean freedom fighters during the liberation struggle. Comrade

Banana was speaking after receiving the outgoing Yugoslav ambassador to Zimbabwe, Comrade Djuro Vukolic, who visited State House to bid the president farewell today. The president also commended Yugoslavia for its assistance in furthering Zimbabwe's development projects. He thanked the outgoing Yugoslav ambassador for his active interest in Zimbabwe's plans during his 4-year term in the country. Comrade Banana noted that many areas of cooperation had been established between Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe.

In reply, Comrade Vukolic expressed satisfaction at the political and economic relations between the two countries and called for increased cooperation between the two governments. Meanwhile, the president has received the credentials of the new Rwandese ambassador to Zimbabwe, Mr (Francois Bararwekhami).